The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO 3958. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Forces All South of the Pamunky.

NEWS UP TO 2 P. M. OF SUNDAY.

No Engagement up to That Time.

A Severe Cavalry Fight on Saturday.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH LOSS.

Our Army All in Motion at Last Accounts.

Further News from General Sherman.

A FIGHT ON SATURDAY NEAR DALLAS.

THE REBELS WHIPPED BY M'PHERSON.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Letter from Gen. Sherman — McPherson Whips the Rebels—Twenty-five Hundred Killed and Wounded, 200 Captured—Our Loss 800.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 30—9:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

No official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from Gen. SHERMAN, dated near Dallas, yesterday, 29th, 7:30 A. M., reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's corps, in which the rebels were driven back, with a loss to them of twenty-five hundred killed and wounded left in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners. Gen. McPHERSON's loss being not over fifty killed to all.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER.

News from Gen. Grant—Now up to 2 O'clock P. M. of Sunday—Our Army Advancing—Severe Cavalry Fight—The Enemy Driven a Mile—Our Loss Three Hundred and Fifty—Rebel Killed and Wounded in Our Hands.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT has just been received. It is dated yesterday, 29th, at Hanovertown, and states that

The army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunky, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river. Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy south of Harris' store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day.

Our loss in the cavalry engagement was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, of whom not forty-four are ascertained to have been killed. We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands.

Another official dispatch, dated yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement.

Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent, but they failed to reach Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE LATEST.

The Additional News from Gens. Grant or Sherman — Gen. Grant Reinforced by Gen. Smith—News from Gen. Canby.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you, had been received by the Department from Gen. GRANT or Gen. SHERMAN.

A portion of Gen. BUTLER's forces at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred, under command of Gen. SMITH, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No change in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. Gen. BUTLER remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his forces in the field.

Dispatches from Gen. CANBY have been received lately. He is actively engaged in reorganizing the fine troops brought back by Gen. SMITH and Gen. BANKS, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Department of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Generals HERRON and BANKS remain in command of their respective departments, under the order of Gen. CANBY, as Division Commander, his military relations being the same as that formerly exercised by Gen. GRANT, and now exercised by Gen. SHERMAN, over the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Whole Grand Army in Motion for Richmond—Gen. Sheridan Scouring the Country for Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 30.

The *Inquirer* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BY BOATS FOR RICHMOND, VIA HAMPTON FERRY.
May 27—6 o'clock A. M.

The whole army is again in motion. The glorious old Second (Gen. HANCOCK's) Corps, is in advance, followed by Gen. WARREN's corps.

Gen. WARREN is joining us, having brought us our rear, on our former right wing, over the North Anna. Gen. BURNSIDE will cross at County Bridge, and will bring up our rear. The army moves with a celerity never known before. We will make twenty miles before night.

Gen. SHERIDAN is ahead of us, securing the country for rebels.

Lee evidently thought us to the last that we were going to turn his left and give him battle on the north side of the South Anna, but he is outgeneraled, and by night we will be within four hours' march of Richmond. Once getting Lee snugly ensconced in his works, away we go round his flank and into his rear.

The whole country through which we are marching is planted with nothing hardly but corn. Pasture is very fine, and our army sweeps before it all forage and supplies to be found.

Horses, cattle, mules, contrabands, etc., all fall into our huge train.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30.

The *Star* has the following:

"Six hundred and thirty-five rebel privates and twenty-two officers arrived here yesterday morning from Fort Royal, on the steamer *Dictator*. The privates were not taken from the vessel, but sent to Point Lookout, and the officers were committed to the Old Capitol. Several attempts were made to escape by jumping overboard, while the *Dictator* was lying at the wharf, but all were frustrated, and no one escaped."

Reinforcements for Grant.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 29.

The Eighteenth Army Corps and some regiments of the Tenth Corps are coming down the James River. Ten steamers loaded with troops have already passed here, and gone up the York River.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 29.

COL. DUTTON.

Col. DUTTON was erroneously reported yesterday as shot in the throat. His wound is fracture of the jaw, painful but not dangerous.

LIEUT. WM. APPLETON.

Lieut. WM. APPLETON has arrived at Hampton Hospital, wounded in the eye.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths in the Hampton Hospital:

May 20, Harvey Henton, 31st New-York.
May 20, Volney Johnson, 12th Indiana.
May 21, Davis M. Thompson, 47th Tenn. (rebel.)
May 27, L. B. Osborne, 2d New-York.
May 27, W. Cottages, 9th Maine.
May 27, Wm. Butler, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
May 27, Jesse Smith, 85th Tennessee (rebel.)
May 28, A. H. Berry, 12th New-Hampshire.
May 28, Thos. H. Haynes, 9th Maine.
May 28, Charles Henry, 67th Pennsylvania.
May 28, Wm. R. Keyes, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
May 28, Lucius Tabon, 119th New-York.
May 28, Edwin A. Mowdy, 26th Massachusetts.

DEATHS IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

May 26, Lieut. Wm. Van Antwerp, 12th Indiana.
May 27, Lieut. J. A. Eaton, 10th New-Hampshire.
May 27, Lieut. H. W. Jackson, 1st Col. Cavalry.
May 27, Theodore Phillips, 6th Connecticut.
May 27, N. V. Cook, 9th Maine.
May 27, Wm. Allerton, 162d New-York.
May 28, J. L. Allhart, 39th Indiana.
May 28, Levi Eckley, 67th Ohio.

There has been no fighting at the front for several days. There is no news.

Upward of two hundred sick arrived to-day from Bermuda Hundred, on the *S. W. Empress*, and are received at Hampton Hospital.

The mail boat *John A. Warner*, Capt. COZZ, has arrived from Bermuda Hundred, and reports no fighting there to-day.

From West Virginia.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Monday, May 30.

The scout sent out by Gen. KELLY, by order of Gen. SIGEL, has returned, being entirely successful in its operations, giving important information and capturing thirty-six prisoners, eighty-five horse and forty head of cattle. The notorious MAJ. TAYLOR is reported among the prisoners.

A Sad Tragedy.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 30.

This afternoon an intoxicated man, named JAS. RILEY, fired a pistol at DAVID E. LANDSON, of the Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, who died in a few minutes. All the citizens and soldiers pursued RILEY, and firing upon him, killed him instantly. The affair has created considerable excitement in the western section of the city, where it occurred.

Belle Boyd Released.

BOSTON, Monday, May 30.

BELLE BOYD, the female rebel spy, has been released from custody by order of the War Department. She will proceed to Canada if she does not go back to Richmond.

The Overland Mail—Important Instructions.

The Postmaster of this city has received the following official instructions concerning the mail matter by the overland route westward:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is particularly called to the fourth section of the act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to Aroostook county, and other purposes, approved March 3, 1825, which provides "that all mailable matter, conveyed by mail westward beyond the eastern boundary of Kansas and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to the usual inland postage. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers from a known office of publication to actual subscribers, *not exceeding one copy to each subscriber*," or to the usual rules, now in force, regarding printed matter."

You will prescribe to the forwarding that all the mail matter, except one newspaper to a bona fide subscriber and Transient matter, must be prepaid at *letter rates* to entitle it to transmission through the mails *by the overland route*, between the points indicated.

The Postmaster-General directs that you be particular in enforcing this law at your office, and see that nothing is sent forward through the mails except in conformity *with its provisions*. The Postmaster at St. Joseph, Missouri, will be instructed to withdraw from the mails all matter reaching his office not prepaid in accordance with the provisions of this law.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. P. E. G. COOK, U. S. Army; Capt. J. M. ALLEN, New-Orleans; Wm. GLASGOW, St. Louis; W. H. GOODWIN, U. S. Navy; and JAMES SYKES, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Louisiana Delegation to the Baltimore Convention, consisting of eight members, Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., Chairman; Ex-Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; and E. W. Gantt, and family of Arkansas, are at the Fifth-avenue.

Rev. Bishop Ames and lady, Ohio; H. R. Murray, A. D. C., Wis. O. Volunteers, and C. F. Bennett, Louisville, Ky., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Miss Major Pauline Cushman, recently released from her captivity in the hands of the rebels in Tennessee by the Union forces, being thereby relieved from suffering the penalty of death, having been condemned as a Union spy, arrived in the City yesterday afternoon, and is stopping at the Astor House.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—WM. R. PRINCE, of Flushing, will deliver an address before this society at their regular meeting to-day, at 1:30 P. M. Subject—"Plan of Superior Varieties, and Causes."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Guerrilla Operations on the River—Arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith at Vicksburgh—Move Soarce as Paducah.

CAIRO, Monday, May 30.

The steamer *Grafton*, from Memphis with dates of the 27th, arrived last night.

On the morning of the 25th the gunboat *Carlow* was attacked at Gaine's Landing, 30 miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returned and a brisk engagement ensued, lasting half an hour, when the rebels were driven off.

The steamer *Belle*, for St. Louis, from Memphis, has arrived, with 243 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and one day's later dates from Memphis.

The United States hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. HAMAN, had arrived from the Red River, with about 500 of those who were wounded in the engagement at Yellow Bayou.

Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburgh with Gen. A. J. SMITH's command.

The steamer *Longworth* was fired into on Wednesday last by a rebel battery of six guns, from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia, but being out of range, she passed on without injury.

The steamer *Sally Lee* was also fired into the following evening by the same battery, and her pilot was badly wounded.

There was considerable activity in the cotton market, which was firm, and all offerings were taken at advanced rates. Middling to strict, 77c.@80c.; good, 67c.@68c.; fair, 62c.@64.

FORREST, with 15,000 men, was reported in have been at Tupello, Miss., on the 20th inst., engaged in moving forage to Corinth, intending to repair the railroad to Jackson. Portions of his command within a few days had made their appearance in the vicinity of Union City, Ky.

Much excitement existed at Paducah, yesterday, in consequence of various rumors of the approach of BUFORD with a force estimated at from five hundred to one thousand. This force is said to have been at Mayfield yesterday. The military authorities are prepared to repel any attack attempted, and it is not likely that they will allow the enemy to remain in the vicinity in any force.

Scattering bands are roving about the country, committing depredations. They hung four Union men at Union City, on the 27th.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Return of Gen. Banks—The Dam at Alexandria—The Fire at Alexandria—Departure of the Army and their Safe Arrival at the Atchafalaya—Royal Pontoon Bridge—Battles of Avoyelles Prairie and Yellow Bayou—Maj.-Gen. Canby.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 23, 1864.

RETURN OF GEN. BANKS.

Conformably with the rumors which I sent you in my last, Gen. BANKS and his whole staff arrived here on Saturday, the 21st, about noon—all safe and sound, except Lieut. SNOWDEN, who was taken prisoner on the little gunboat *Signal*, at Wilson's plantation, on the 4th inst., and Capt. HALL in carrying dispatches from Alexandria.

From the 2d inst.—the day on which I left Alexandria—up to the 14th—the day on which the whole army evacuated the place—there is nothing of consequence to record, in the way of engagements with the enemy. During that time their cavalry and ours would occasionally meet in unimportant cavalry skirmishes, in which they got quite as much as they gave us, and with interest; but nothing to cause us the slightest trouble or apprehension. Our thoughts were concentrated on something of far more consequence to us than the petty annoyance of rebel scouts, and that was the success or failure of

THE DAM.

This has proved, I am delighted to record, quite as great a triumph as I ventured to predict it would, in spite of the jeers and sneers of all those who really *wished to see it fail*. Engineers may boast of such tremendous works of art as the Thames Tunnel, the Menai Bridge, and other lasting memorials of man's mechanical genius, but, for spontaneous and ingenious adaptation of imperfect means to tremendously important ends, for downright Yankee ingenuity in getting out of a tight corner, this work of Lieut. Col. BAILEY will be justly considered one of the most splendid successes ever won by an engineer.

I will try to give your readers some little idea of what he had to do and how he accomplished it. Above the upper falls of Alexandria—some miles above the city—no fewer than twelve of our gunboats were completely imprisoned, the lowness of water making it utterly impossible for them to move down. Lieut.-Col. BAILEY conceived the idea of so damming the upper water of the Red River as to gain the extra depth of five feet which was necessary. Near the upper falls he constructed what are called wing dams—obstructions projecting diagonally from either shore toward the centre of the river, and leaving a channel in the centre. At the lower falls, a very little above Alexandria, which I saw in the process of construction two or three days after they had commenced, the process was as follows:

On the side of the river opposite Alexandria—the stream at this point being about 400 feet wide—Col. BAILEY constructed his *true dam*. This was done by felling the trees which abounded on the shore, and throwing them down into the river, where their interlacing trunks and branches, aided by the natural weight of the current, were forced down to the bottom, forming an impervious obstacle to the water. On the top of these debris were thrown large loads of stone, all tending to make the mass more solid and concrete. This construction was carried out toward the centre of the river. On the opposite, or Alexandria side of the river, owing to the rocky nature of the bed, huge cribs and barges were sunk, filled with stone and rubbish, and firmly anchored; leaving a space of some eighty feet in the centre through which, when the water had attained sufficient height and that portion of the obstruction was removed, the vessels all came triumphantly. Toward the end, I am informed, two thousand men were kept employed, night and day; the officers of BANKS' own staff relieving each other and passing entire nights in seeing the work properly pushed.

It must have been a proud hour for the engineer, for the whole army—a large portion of whom lined the lofty bluffs of Alexandria, to witness the sight—when our gallant tars and their sturdy crafts came reeling and plunging, like so many cockle shells, down that daringly extemporised mill-dam, from danger into safety. The rapids of the St. Lawrence are a mere holiday joke to it. In picturing such a scene one can scarcely put any limit to Northern ingenuity and determination, and it leads me to feel that the boast I heard an indignant young officer make, when coming down the Mississippi from Alexandria, was not much overstrained. Somebody, of decidedly secesh proclivities, was worrying the young Northerner with all sorts of reasons why the dam must fail, and why the Red River never could be made to rise by any such process. The officer at last got quite furious and sprang to his feet with: "D—n your Red River, Sir; if it bothers me much longer we will make a new one."

As a matter of course, Lieut.-Col. BAILEY has become quite a hero by this performance. By the death of Col. BOARDMAN, which occurred recently at Baton Rouge by sickness, he ranks as Colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. The navy are so pleased with the skill which has got them out of so unpleasant a dilemma, that they are, I understand, about to make him some very handsome testimonial, but in what shape I have not yet heard. He certainly has rendered important services enough on this occasion to bring his name very prominently forward for promotion before the highest authorities of the nation.

THE FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The fire which occurred at Alexandria immediately on the eve of our departure, was a most lamentable affair. Of course, the rebels will make the most of the occurrence, and we shall hear everything about "Northern barbarity," "Yankee vandalism," &c., but the fact is that, beyond the poor individual sufferers themselves, nobody deplores this occurrence more than the officers and men of the United States Army. It was simply a most dreadful and untimely calamity; but whether owing purely to accident, or to the unauthorized villainy of any individual wretch on our side, or that of rebel sympathizers, it is utterly impossible to imagine.

All we know is that on the 14th, at 8 A. M., on the day fixed for the departure of the Army—having seen the gunboats safe, the only thing that had hitherto detained him—a fire broke out on Main-street, near the ice-house. Gen. BANKS immediately went down, accompanied by his staff, and made every effort to extinguish the fire. They succeeded—to all appearances at least—and joyfully returned to headquarters. They had, however, scarcely returned, when a fresh alarm was given, and the fire was seen to break out in two new places. An Aid-de-Camp, Col. J. C. WILSON, was immediately dispatched, who, with a force of between three and four hundred men, used every available effort to subdue the flames, but in vain; although they did succeed in rescuing considerable property for the unfortunate owners. The wind blowing in one direction, the flames swept with disastrous fury from block to block; and it was not until 5 o'clock P. M., that, having at last reached the large open space occupied by the wooden railway buildings, which Col. WILSON caused to be pulled down, the conflagration was at last stopped. The City Hall—a fine brick building—was destroyed; the Episcopal Church, and about two hundred houses in all; indeed, we may say the largest portion of the town.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY.

At 10 o'clock that night, when the whole army had left, except a brigade of cavalry, the enemy tried to come in and were driven back by our cavalry with considerable loss. This remnant of our men left the town at 2 A. M. the next morning, the 15th. On the afternoon of the same day there was a sharp engagement between the rear guard of our army, composed of Col. DAVIS' brigade of cavalry and Gen. CAMERON's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, who were attacked by Gen. WILSON and 5,000 Texas cavalry; but we repulsed the enemy and pursued our course.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

Quite a severe fight occurred on the 16th at Avoyelles Prairie, in which we repulsed the enemy and punished him severely with artillery; but as it was our programme to reach Semmesport for objects of greater consequence on the *Lafayette*, we did not pursue them, as we could have done, very effectually.

On the 18th they again attacked us, the enemy being commanded by Major-Gen. Prince POLIGNAC, and our men by the brave Brig.-Gen. MOWER, who indicted upon his gifted antagonist a terrible lesson—driving him off, at the end of six hours' fighting, with the loss of about 600 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners, who have been brought to New-Orleans. This last engagement occurred at Yellow Bayou.

SAFETY OF OUR ARMY.

Having thus far warded off the enemy successfully, our troops arrived, on the 19th inst., at the Atchafalaya, which they crossed the next day, by a most remarkable and novel sort of pontoon bridge formed of twenty transport steamers put stern to stern along the whole width of the river. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as one of the grandest imaginable. Here our brave fellows at once lay down to rest in safety, after their harassing campaign, and ready for anything that may be required of them again. They will not wait long; for you may depend upon it the army of this department will not be long kept inactive.

MAJ.-GEN. CANBY.

You are aware that this distinguished General has already taken command of the army. In what is called the Trans-Mississippi Department, including the Department of the Gulf. What CANBY's movements are, nobody here, of course, professes to know.

FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

Further Spanish Successes in St. Domingo—Capture of Monte Christi and San Christobal—The Florida.

An arrival yesterday at this port brings later of Havana papers.

The Spanish aggressions in Peru excite considerable comment, and the official documents are printed in full; they contain, however, no later news than has been already received here on the subject.

The subscription in Cuba for the relief of the sufferers by the great earthquake at Manilla has amounted to $68,713.

Intelligence from St. Domingo announce further Spanish successes.

The City of San Cristobal has been taken from the "rebels," and two barks laden with materials of war, for the insurrectionists, have been captured by Spanish vessels.

From St. Domingo we also learn of the capture of Monte Christo, but the intelligence was not received in time to prevent enormous expenses, etc., in forming an expedition to capture it, which has sailed from Santiago de Cuba.

The rebel privateer *Florida* was at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 24th ultimo. She was under the command of Capt. MORRIS, and would remain in port several days.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Important from St. Domingo—Capture of Monte-Cristi by the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Monday, May 23, 1864.

Gen. CANDAMO has sent a dispatch notifying the capture of Monte-Cristi by the Spanish troops. The attack took place on the 17th, when all the troops behaved well, but those which bore off the honors of the day were the battalions of "Habana" and "Union" and some bodies of the militia. Amongst the wounded were Gen. PEZUELA and RIVERA.

The fight was a hard one, and the victory, well disputed, beneath a blistering sun, was not achieved without some loss; the Spaniards having a hundred men killed or wounded. The assault was well seconded by the ships of the squadron.

The dispatch of the Captain-General of St. Domingo is as follows:

"Monte-Cristi has been in our power since 1 o'clock yesterday; we have taken from the enemy the forts, with the forts and intrenchments, which were defended by a force of upward of 1,000 men, with thirteen pieces of ordnance."

Monte-Cristi was considered by the insurgents to be their principal stronghold, and hence the importance attached to its capture.

LARA.

The Draft in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, May 30.

The draft in the Twelfth Congressional District to fill the deficiencies under all the calls, will commence in this city on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The deficiency in this city is 9, and in Dutchess County, 200. The quota of Columbia County is full.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four Days Later by the City of Baltimore.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

SLOW PROGRESS TOWARD A SETTLEMENT

A Timely Memorial from Liverpool to the House of Commons.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

The London Times on the Ladies' National Covenant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MERRYMAN, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th of May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The news is meagre and generally unimportant.

Brilliant and burning weather for the crops continued to prevail throughout England.

The schooner *Samuel Martin*, Capt. JONES, had reached Liverpool direct from Charleston, with 139 bales of Upland cotton.

The Cunard screw steamer *Etna*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th of May, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

MEMORIAL OF THE SHIPOWNERS OF LIVERPOOL.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The following documents have been forwarded to us for publication:

"The peaceful mercantile marine of England exceeds that of any other country, and the increasing use of steam and iron would seem likely to give to Great Britain an annually increasing proportion of the carrying trade of the world. The leaders of both parties in the House of Commons seem aware of the danger to which the shipping property of this country is exposed; and it is hoped that no interest taken in foreign troubles or quarrels will lead the House to overlook so important a British interest.

A petition to the same effect as the memorial from certain shipowners of Liverpool (which was published in the *Gazette* of Monday *Gazette* 6th June inst.) has now been signed by all but one of those who signed the memorial last year, and by other shipowners, another representing an enormous proportion of the tonnage of the port of Liverpool, and including the present and two former chairmen of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and the three of the present and preceding chairmen of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. It has been forwarded to Mr. HORSFALL for presentation.

A comparison of the memorial with the petition will show that the lapse of nearly twelve months has neither changed the opinions nor lessened the apprehensions of the shipowners who signed it last year.

LIVERPOOL, May 13, 1864."

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned shipowners of Liverpool, showeth:

That your petitioners, who are deeply interested in British shipping (and in the memorial addressed Earl RUSSELL, her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to this same effect on the 6th of June, 1863,) view with dismay the probable future state of affairs which permits a foreign belligerent to construct in and send to sea from British ports vessels of war in contravention of the provisions of the existing law.

That the immediate effect of placing at the disposal of that foreign belligerent a very small number of steam cruisers has been to paralyze the mercantile marine, to prevent peaceful maritime and commercial pursuits, inflicting within a few months losses direct and indirect on the shipowning and mercantile interests which years of peace may prove inadequate to retrieve.

That your petitioners cannot shut their eyes to the probability that in any future war between England and a foreign Power, however insignificant in naval strength, the example now set by subjects of Her Majesty while England is neutral may be followed by citizens of other countries, neutral when England is belligerent.

That the effect of future war with any Power thus enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels of war in neutral ports, will inevitably be to transfer the neutral flags that protect of the ocean to the ships of the world, which is now covered by your petitioners and other British shipowners.

That over and above the chances of pecuniary loss to themselves, your petitioners share in the regret with which a law regarding commodity must naturally look on successful attempts to evade the provisions of an act of Parliament passed for a single and simple purpose, but which has been believed not to give the Executive all the powers needed for its effective execution.

That the experience of late events has proved to the conviction of your petitioners that the possession by a belligerent of swift steam cruisers, under no necessity, actual or conventional, to visit the possibly blockaded home ports of that belligerent, but able to obtain all requisite supplies from neutrals, will become a weapon of offence against which no precedence of naval strength can effectually guard, and the severity of which will be felt in the ruin of the shipping and mercantile wealth of the nation against whose mercantile marine the efforts of these steam cruisers may be directed.

That if the existing law be found insufficient for the purpose, your petitioners would respectfully suggest that it may become necessary to the enjoyment of peace to add to the Foreign Enlistment Act as may have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships designed for the use of belligerents; and your petitioners would further suggest to your honorable House the importance of endeavoring, through her Majesty's Government, to secure the assent of the Government of the United States of America and of other foreign countries to the adoption of similar regulations in those countries also.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. Sgd. G. Nicholson, Thomas Caldwell, Randall Rathbone, Finlay Campbell & Co., John Gamgee & Co., Brice & Co., T. & J. Brocklebank, S. R. Graves, T. Bulnois & Co., Cropper, Ferguson & Co., T. & J. Harrison, J. Browne & Co., J. Aikin, Burton, Gilmour & Co., Rathbone Bros. & Co., G. H. Fletcher & Co., Joseph Steel, T. R. Issacy & Co., Nelson, Alexander & Co., W. J. Myers, Son & Co., Richard Nicholson & Son, Lamport & Holt, James Moss & Co., Alfred Holt, Imrie & Tomlinson, Kendall Bros., James Frost & Co., James Palmer & Co., C. T. Bowring & Co., J. Penrose & Co., Robert Gibbin & Co., W. B. Boddie, Peter Dixon, Cotesworth & Lyle & Co., Geo. Coyne & Co., Farnworth & Jardine, Willis & Co., W. T. Jacob, L. H. Mackintyre & Co., Chas. Moore & Co., Henry Moore & Co.

THE NON-IMPORTATION MOVEMENT.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

From the London Times, March 25.

A great movement, designed by its promoters to produce nothing less than a "moral revolution," has just been inaugurated in the Federal States. The financial condition of the country has at last begun to cause alarm among all classes. Gold stands at least at 60 premium, and even Mrs. CHASE is out of his crib at 50 premium, and every thing else in proportion. The long promising result of crushing the rebellion, and of sudden resource has opportunely come to light. The secret has at length reached the ladies, and they have extemporized a plan for at once putting a stop to the evil. Our readers have been made familiar with the profuse and extravagant expenditure which the war has encouraged among all the prosperous classes of the North-Eastern States. There never had been such a demand for jewelry; diamonds, silks, laces, pictures, and every article of luxury. American ladies had a reputation even before the war for indulging and pampering every passion of taste, touch, sight, smell, or hearing; but since the war they have spent at a pace which has taken away the breath of even native-born Americans, and Broadway has stood in amazement at itself. But it has suddenly, as it seems, been brought home to the mind and conscience of American ladies that this extravagant luxury is not only highly unbecoming, but that it is an obvious source of the extraordinary and

reckless demand for gold. Those items, silks, gold purses, and jewels are for the most part foreign and imported articles, which must be paid for in specie. This being once realized, an American lady would hate as in the course they ought to hate a traitor. As they shrink for a moment from "the self-respecting" their unbecoming luxuries. Of course their resolution has at once been taken, and it has even surpassed the connection which could have been expected of them. They have not only determined to diminish their imported luxuries, but to abandon them altogether. Their patriotism goes so far as to use irresistible magic, which denounces every article of foreign luxury and self-indulgence.

The repentance, after all is not to be confined to ribbons, but to purple and fine linen; only a different sort of purple and fine linen from what was fashionable before, and such a sort as will enable the ladies customers to kill two birds—save three hundred per cent—to satisfy their own requirements, and to enrich instead of impoverishing their country, and to starve the foreigner. Our readers must by all means know how New-York and New-England will immediately set to work to gratify their wives and daughters. They will immediately open a glorious and unusual career, or that the New-England mind will plunge into Puritan austerity of manners and the country will cease to distinguish itself from the old continent and the cosmopolitan by the love of display and luxury. Of course, the ladies' resolution will be carried out with the same energy as every other resolution of the kind

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fat-boiling Nuisance.

NEW POLICE TRYING TO BREAK UP THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

People who reside in the vicinity of, and those who have occasion to travel through that portion of our City near the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, [illegible] the proprietor of that in[illegible] establishment in the above-named street, near the river.

[illegible] Capt. Sanford, superintendent of the Police Department, and made a complaint against Mr. [illegible], proprietor of the fat-boiling establishment, [illegible] Thirty-ninth-street, [illegible] West Thirty-ninth-street. Capt. [illegible] upon visiting the place, we found [illegible] in large quantities; all of [illegible] to be in a state of decomposition; that [illegible] the atmosphere was highly offensive. [illegible] therefrom was highly offensive to all that portion of the [illegible] in consequence. The Captain [illegible] that in the establishment they have a large [illegible] capable of containing from five to seven thousand pounds of fat; that, during the boiling process, [illegible] offensive thereform fills the atmosphere [illegible] for many squares around, while engaged in the performance of his duty as one of the City force, in 1862 [illegible], it is now proposed by Mr. Rahms to reorganize [illegible] and render it unsafe for human [illegible] and to foster the health of the citizens [illegible] and the welfare of that part of the City demand its [illegible] removal. A warrant has been issued [illegible] Mr. Rahms.

Communications Came the Matron.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1864. }

[illegible] The communication granting permission [illegible] Bandits Europe to keep a stand in Wall-[illegible] [illegible] which is to be used for [illegible] purposes, was received and read.

[illegible] Mr. Bowen, when on the Delaware Coast, the Delegates were handsomely entertained by Capt. Sampson, of the Hermione, whose health was proposed by Hon. Cornelius Bellamy. Capt. Sampson responded, and in turn toasted the Delegates; on whose behalf Gen. [illegible], Esq., replied at length, pledging the [illegible] to use their best endeavors to [illegible] Lines for the next Presidency. The following is a list of the delegates: Cuthbert Bullitt, Edward H. Durell, [illegible], Benjamin, W. R. Fish, E. W. Tannsferre, T. M. Wells, S. Rush Plumley, Alexander A. Acosba, C. A. Weed, J. W., Thomas H. Millespaugh, A. Cambat, J. F. Sullivan, and R. V. Monnagle.

PERSONAL.—Maj. PAULINE CUSHMAN, Union spy and scout, arrived yesterday at the Astor House. The lady is suffering from a wound received while on duty with the Army of the Cumberland, and visits the City for surgical advice.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE SACRAMENTO.—The steamship *Sacramento*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left her dock at the foot of Canal-street yesterday afternoon on an engineer's trial trip for five days.

SALE OF FINE HORSES.—Mr. HENRY LLOYD, of Lloyd's Manor, L.I., advertises in another column an auction sale of a number of fine blooded horses, at his own residence.

SUPERIOR WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—The Citizens' Association of the Twentieth Ward will meet this evening in Continental Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, at 8 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Sentence of Kohnstamm.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 30.

This morning being set apart for the decision of the court on the motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial in the Kohnstamm case, the court-room was thronged. The prisoner sat at the table with his counsel, Mr. Evarts, Judge Dean and Judge Busteed. His lawyer being present, Judge NELSON took his seat on the bench, and, when the court was opened, proceeded to read decisions in two or three cases which had been argued before him, during which time Judge SHERMAN came in and also took his seat on the bench.

Judge NELSON then proceeded to read the following decision, covering the motions made in behalf of the prisoner:

The United States vs. Solomon Kohnstamm.—Motion. The prisoner has been convicted on an indictment framed upon the Act of Congress passed the 3d of March, 1863, charging him with having presented to a disbursing officer in relation to an account or claim with intent to defraud the Government of the United States, by means of the papers were false. The case of the prisoner is submitted on the opinion, it is [illegible] that if any persons or persons shall transmit to any person or persons to be transmitted to the proper officer of the United States any deed, &c., or other writing, in support of or in relation to any account or claim with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, &c., such person, on conviction, shall be punished by [illegible] and hard labor and less than one, nor more than two years.

The first count charges that the prisoner, on the 2d of August, 1863, did transmit to and present at and cause to be transmitted to and presented at an office of the Government of the United States, in the City of New-York, called the United States Treasury Department Building Office, a certain false writing in relation to a claim then and there made by the prisoner against the United States, namely, that the prisoner was entitled to receive and collect from the United States the sum of thirteen hundred and ninety-six dollars, setting out in the indictment a copy of papers which purport to be a claim of one Lewis Pfeiffer against the Government for the subsistence and lodging of soldiers belonging to the Company F of Capt. Steiner, with an averment that the prisoner knew at the time that the papers or writings were false.

The second count is substantially like the first, except it avers that the claims was for rations and subsistence furnished by Louis Pfeiffer for recruits in the service of the United States.

The third count is substantially like the second, except the false writing charged in the certificate of Captain French, certifying to the correctness of the account of Pfeiffer for the subsistence and lodging of recruits.

In the motion in arrest of judgment, it has been insisted, on the part of the prisoner, that the indictment is defective in this—That in order to constitute the offence under the act, [illegible] Congress, it must appear that the prisoner had a claim against the Government, and that he presented the false writing or papers in support of or in relation to his own claim, whereas the false writing set out in the several counts purports to be in support of, and in relation to a claim not of the prisoner but of one Louis Pfeiffer. It is also insisted that the evidence conforms to this view of the claim.

The precise averment in the several counts in the indictment is, that these false papers were presented in support of and in relation to a claim made by the prisoner against the Government, namely, that he was entitled to receive and collect from the United States the sum of $1,396.

We are of opinion this averment is sufficient. It will be seen on reference to the act of Congress, that the claim or account against the Government need not be in favor of the parties presenting the false writing in support of it; indeed, most of the cases which have come before me, and in which convictions took place, the accused were but the guilty agents of the parties in whose favor the claim or account was presented. The offence consists in presenting the false writing in the language of the act "in support of or in relation to *any account or claim*, with intent to defraud the United States."

Another ground taken in arrest of judgment is, that the Act of 1823, under which this indictment is found, has been repealed by the Act of March 2, 1863. We agree that this Act provides for the same offence as prescribed in the Act of 1823, and unless the offences committed under that act previous to the passage of the subsequent one, are saved by the terms of the repealing clause, they are discharged.

Although this clause is not drawn with professional skill, or knowledge of the legal distinctions between civil and criminal proceedings, and is open to the criticism of the learned counsel, yet we are of opinion that the meaning and intent of Congress cannot well be mistaken. The clause saves not only suits and prosecutions pending, but "all rights of suit, or prosecution under any prior act of Congress, on account of the doing or committing of any act hereby prohibited."

The only thing embracing the offences that may have occurred under the Act of 1823—although it is not referred to in terms, it is embraced in the description.

The phraseology, "suits, or prosecutions," as used in the statute, was intended, as is apparent, to refer to and embrace both civil and criminal cases; the term prosecution, is more usually applied in legal language to criminal, than to civil proceedings. With better knowledge the clause could have been made more explicit and certain, but we cannot doubt as to the intent of it.

A motion has also been made on behalf of the prisoner for a new trial, on the ground of a misdirection of the court in charging the jury.

There was no direct evidence that the prisoner presented the bill of Pfeiffer to the disbursing officer. But the facts as proved were that this bill had appeared to it what purported to be an order from Pfeiffer to pay the amount of it to the prisoner, bearing date May 30, 1863; that the prisoner had bought the bill, and had it in his possession previous to the time when presented; that he had taken steps to get it properly certified, it having been rejected at the office for want of a proper certificate; that when again presented the payment was made by a draft or check on the Assistant Treasurer in favor of the prisoner; that the check was deposited in the Bank of Commerce to his credit in account; and that the prisoner was present there as late as 3 P. M. The court charged the jury that in order to make out the offence, it was not necessary that the prisoner should have presented the papers at the office with his own hand; that it was sufficient if he caused them to be presented; and that the evidence would warrant the jury in coming to the conclusion that he had presented them, or caused them to be presented, in the absence of any explanation; and as no explanation had been given, they would probably have very little difficulty on the point. We are of opinion, on a full consideration of the objection taken to the charge, that it is not well founded.

The motion in arrest and for a new trial is overruled.

SHERMAN, J.—I concur.

The decision was listened to with intense interest. Its result did not seem to be different from general expectation.

The District-Attorney rose and said:

May it please the Court, I move for sentence upon the prisoner.

Mr. Evarts—On that question of sentence there are some considerations which have not yet been presented to your Honor. We desire no delay in the matter, but your Honor is to be here to-morrow, I suppose.

Judge Nelson—No. I shall close the case to-day.

Mr. Evarts—There are some considerations that we wanted to present to your Honor.

Judge Nelson—We will hear them now.

Mr. Evarts then argued to the court that as the decision was that the act of 1823 was repealed, that part of it which affixed the punishment was gone and was not saved by the saving clause in reference to the rights of prosecution. He cited the case of Shepherd, decided by the Court of Appeals, and argued that the sentence of the court must be limited to that prescribed by the statute of 1863.

When he had closed this brief argument Judge NELSON said: We have anticipated this question. It seems has been discussed with the question presented on the argument on Saturday, and we entertain no doubt that the saving clause of the act of 1863 saves the act of 1823 as it is, as to all offences committed before the act of repeal was passed.

Mr. DELAFIELD, one of the members of the Bar, here rose and stated to the Court that he had received a communication issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County, in England to take Mr. Kohnstamm's testimony in a case pending there, and felt it his duty to apply to the Court to enable him to take the testimony before sentence was passed.

Judge NELSON, however, declined to hear the application.

The Judge then said to the prisoner, "Stand up, Kohnstamm." Kohnstamm rose and stood in his place, and the Judge said to him: "You have been tried for the offence which has just been referred to—fairly tried under the Government—and have been convicted after a full and patient trial before the court and jury. Have you anything to offer why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon you?"

Kohnstamm—I have nothing.

Judge NELSON then proceeded to pass sentence upon him in the following words:

SENTENCE.

The offence of which you have been convicted is one that can be committed only upon deliberation and reflection. It required time and preparation, a knowledge of the business of preparing claims against the Government, and skill in getting up the proper documentary proof in support of them; it required also the assistance and cooperation of other persons in furtherance of the fraudulent purpose. It has none of the mitigating circumstances attending a crime committed in haste or on a sudden impulse, or thoughtlessness; but is the result of deliberate judgment in choosing between a life of transgression and crime, and that of virtue, respectability and honor.

Besides the aggravation of deliberation and reflection attending the perpetration of the crime—your position in society and influence which you could command over the more humble, ignorant and dependent within the circle of your influence. For months you had in your office and employ dependents who were engaged in hunting up these claims against the Government; not only hunting them up, but procuring under your direction the necessary papers and documents to give them the appearance of honest and genuine claims. If there was any ingredient of truth in these claims the amount was grossly exaggerated; in many of them the papers in support of the claim and the claim itself, were an entire fabrication. Many of the persons whose names were used in getting up these papers were ignorant persons, and they were forged—many false oaths were taken—indeed, your offence involved in its perpetration, in almost every instance before us, the crimes of forgery and perjury of others, of the wages of which you have been the recipient.

The magnitude of these frauds upon the Government is appalling. A person witnessing your trial, and hearing the evidence in the case, would almost come to the conclusion, that the disbursing office of the Government at this point was established for the payment of false and fraudulent, rather than genuine and honest claims against it.

There are many other instruments, not yet forthcoming, already found against you for similar offences. For the present at least you will receive brief upon them—perhaps, never. Indeed, we hope that during the period of the somewhat long imprisonment you are to be compelled to [illegible] for this offence, your relentless and conduct may work contrition and reformation, and that when you come out of your confinement you may be able to satisfy the Government and the community that punishment has already sent its perfect work, and that further indictment would be needless.

You will realize during your imprisonment that the ways of the transgressors are hard—you will be severely fed, and severely clad—your associations will be among malefactors and felons—fellow beings [illegible] the offence under the act, [illegible] the house occupied by prisoner, and gave it to Officer Stevenson.

Officer Stevenson, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he received the basket from the last witness; that he called the attention of Hunter's arrest; witness asked Hunter if he knew what he committed the murder, and he said that he did not know.

George Hunter, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he was a son of the prisoner; that he was 13 years old, and had lived with his father in Seventh-avenue; recollected the evening his mother died; his brother and sister were not present at the time; they left at a quarter past six o'clock; witness was with his father, mother, brother and sister-in-law, and the baby, in the room together; after his brother and sister went to the theatre, his father told him to go down to get the stable-key, that it was time to look after the horses; after he did so, his father saw to them; he went next to the room; when in the room his father returned in about ten minutes after; he had fish in his hand, and he told her to fry it; she did so; and his father asked her if she would have some, and she said she would; she then stated there for a little while and then went out; his mother subsequently found a letter on the mantel-piece and commenced reading it; she asked witness to read it for her, but he said he was too sleepy; when his mother and father were talking they spoke of the names he had called her; could not recollect what they said; witness went to sleep before his father came back, and when he woke up he found his father hitting his mother; she was lying down on the floor; did not know what woke him up; did not hear his mother saying anything; could not see what he struck her with; he was striking his mother on the left side of the head; she did not rise from the floor; his father went out soon after witness woke up; he did not say anything; did not go to his mother to find her condition; ran to the next room and then went down to the stable, where he saw his father; told his father that he would go for the doctor for his mother, but he said to him: Go into the house. It was pretty dark at the time; his father was going toward Thirty-fifth-street; went to the door; [illegible] Hunter and his father [illegible] Hunter's arrest; witness asked Hunter if he knew what he committed the murder, and he said that he did not know.

Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Circuit Court United States.

Before Judge Nelson.

H. B. Goodyear et al. vs. Julius D. Rosenburg; *The Home vs. Abraham Ober.*—These motions were for attachments against the said defendants, to punish them for contempt of injunctions granted against them, forbidding them from infringing the reissues of the Nelson Goodyear hard-rubber patent of May 8, 1860. The motions were opposed by the defendants, but His Honor Judge NELSON decided that they were in contempt, and fined Rosenburg $250 and Ober $100, and committed them to prison until the fines should be paid.

George D. Sargeant and C. M. Keller for complainants; Wm. C. Traphagen for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roberts, Barbour and McCun.

Bowman vs. Tallman.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion with Clerk.

Frecking vs. Kuckel.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion with the Clerk.

Justis vs. Long, et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Keats vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed.

Before Justices Barbour, Mosell and Garvin.

Lithouer, et al. vs. Israel.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Bliss et al. vs. Callaghan.—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of $20 and $10 of opposing motion, defendant to take short notice of trial for the next term of this court.

Mills vs. Dale, &c.—Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Didier vs. Dennis et al.—Motion for leave to issue execution denied without costs.

Firth et al. vs. Hayden.—Motion for attachment denied without costs, with liberty to plaintiffs to renew their application for an injunction.

Forst vs. Osborn.—To set aside referee's report and judgment denied without costs.

Barnes vs. Baker and wife.—Motion granted for advance of five per cent. on the amount of the subject matter involved.

Christie vs. Hubbell.—Let judgment be entered as proposed, with clause inserted therein that no execution on this judgment issue against the body of the defendant, so long as he remains in the military service of the United States.

Goldberg vs. Simmons et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Lewis vs. Pettingill.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30, 1864.

$20,000	U.S.6s 5-20s...R	107⅜	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	120
500	do.	107⅜	100	do.	120⅝
27,000	do.	107⅜	1000	Erie R.	112⅝
5,000	do.	107⅜	100	do.	112⅝
3,000	Treas. N. Y. 6s	100	100	do.	112⅝
	Oct. & Apl.	110⅜	50	do.	b15 112⅝
45,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr C.	98⅞	200	do.	112⅝
2,000	do.	98⅝	500	Erie R.	112⅝
7,000	Mo. St. 6s coupons		200	Hud. R. R.	143⅝
	Feb.	76⅛	100	do.	c 144⅛
19,000	Mo. State 6s	77	100	do.	144⅝
5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	84⅜	100	do.	144⅝
60,000	do.	85	2000	Hud. R. R. Scrip.	95
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I.	103	100	Reading R.	142⅜
5,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	123	400	do.	142⅝
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	97	200	do.	143
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	400	do.	143⅛
4,000	Mariposa 1st M.	80	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	97⅛
20	City Bank	130	100	do.	97⅛
100	Am. Ex. Bank	130	100	M. S. & N. I. R. S.	146⅜
50	Canton Co.	43¾	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128⅜
	& Del. & H. C. Co.	98	400	do.	128⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.	316½	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	113⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pri.	74	800	do.	113⅜
	do.	74	200	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	104
300	do.	74⅜	750	Gal. & Chi. R.	120
50	do.	74⅜	100	do.	120
200	Ashburton Coal Co.	30	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	140
150	Quick Min. Co.	74	200	do.	147⅜
100	do.	b10 74⅛	200	do.	147⅜
100	do.	74⅛	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅜
100	do.	b60 74⅜	300	Chi. R. & Q. R.	129⅜
100	Cuyuga Iron	12	31	do.	127
200	Wyom. Vl. Oil Co.	88	300	Pitts. F. W. & C.	116⅜
500	Mariposa R. Co.	44	150	do.	116
	do.	b15 44	100	do.	b10 116⅜
	do.	44⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	90
400	Consolidated Coal Co. of Md.	78	100	do.	90
50	Consolidated Coal Co. of Penn.	122	200	do.	90⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	207	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87
	do.	207⅜	200	do.	87
	do.	207⅜	300	Mar. & Chi. Ist Pf.	73
20	do.	207	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	b15 70
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	48	100	do.	b10 69⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s...C	106⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R. S.	128
10,000	do.	106⅞	300	do.	b30 130⅜
12,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr C.	98	300	do.	130⅜
30,000	Mo. State 6s	77	400	do.	130⅜
5,000	do.	77	400	do.	130⅜
25,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	84⅜	400	do.	130⅜
500	Canton Co.	43⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	114
500	Quick. M. Co.	74	200	do.	114⅜
200	do.	74⅛	800	do.	114⅜
200	do.	b10 74⅜	800	do.	114⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	120
100	Erie R.	112⅝	200	do.	120
100	Erie R.	112⅝	200	do.	120⅛
300	do.	112⅝	100	Cle. & Pitts.	114⅜
200	Hud. R. R.	143⅝	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	116⅜
200	do.	143⅝	200	do.	116⅜
200	Reading R.	142⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	90⅜
200	do.	142⅝	200	do.	90⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	127	200	do.	91
200	do.	127	100	Ohio & N. W. Pref.	87⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	143			

OPEN BOARD—5½ P. M.

100	Erie R.	112⅝	100	Chi. & Chi. R.	128⅜
100	do.	112⅝	100	do.	128⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R. R.	143⅝	1000	Cle. & Tol. R.	140
200	Reading R.	142⅝	200	do.	140
400	do.	142⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	126	400	Chi. & N. W.	90⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	97⅛	100	do.	90⅜
200	do.	97⅛	5,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	84⅜
200	do.	97⅛	10,000	do.	84⅜
200	do.	97⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87
200	do.	97⅛	100	do.	87
200	do.	97⅛	200	Mariposa Min.	43
200	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅝	200	Canada Coup. Co.	2⅜
50	do.	128⅝	2000	do.	2⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅝			

MONDAY, MAY 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, May 28, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 21:

Decrease in Loans	$1,543,477
Decrease in Specie	110,611
Decrease in Circulation	136,543
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,345,189

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the [illegible] this time last month:

	May 28.	May 21.	Apl. 30.	May 31, 1863.
Capital	$67,000,000	$67,000,000	$67,000,000	$67,000,000
Loans	181,558,856	185,618,663	187,256,139	178,356,139
Specie	$7,668,634	$1,979,350	$1,001,921	$1,001,921
Circulation	5,194,382	5,330,925	5,297,348	5,297,348
Gross Deposits	$17,941,276	$20,344,394	$20,642,777	$20,642,777
Exchanges	$1,260,188	$8,478,606	$7,630,088	$7,630,088
Undrawn	106,261,121	171,765,699	173,111,804	173,111,804
In Sub-Treasury	$21,268,055	$21,321,488	$8,410,797	$8,410,797

The Bank return presents no feature of particular interest. The movement in all departments, while showing a moderate decrease, indicates both steadiness and caution on the part of the Associated Banks.

It is announced from Washington to-day that the Treasury is in immediate want of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 for current use, without waiting for the subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. The Secretary will probably be in the market in a few days to supply this necessity, in preference to the further issue of interest bearing Legal-Tenders, in what particular form of negotiation is not yet fully determined; but the intimation is that a sale of 1881 6 ₩ cent. Stock at best premium may be resorted to. In this connection it may be added that at least one, and perhaps two, important overtures have been made from Europe for $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 each. The terms are not made public, but at anything like the present currency for Bills on London, are said to be extremely favorable for the Government.

The unexhausted authority to issue funded 6 ₩ cent. Stocks under the Acts of 1861, such Stocks to be known as the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, may be thus stated:

Act of Feb. 11, 1861	$25,000,000
Less issued early in 1861	18,435,000
To issue in place of two years' Notes	$6,565,000
Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5	$250,000,000
Less to convert 7.30s	140,000,000
	110,000,000
Less issued in September, 1861	40,000,000
To issue in place of Custom-house Notes	$60,000,000

All the two years' notes issued in place of Stock under the Act of Feb. 11, and all the Custom-house Greenbacks issued under the authority of the Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, having been canceled through the Custom-house, we conclude that if the telegraphic news of this morning states correctly the character or year of the proposed new Stock as 1881 6 ₩ cents., the Secretary construes his authority from the above-mentioned facts and figures, in all $66,565,000; or it may be that under the $300,000,000 Act of March 3, 1863, he proposes to issue "from fifty to seventy-five millions" in a 6 ₩ cent. Stock uniform with the 1881's already well known in our own market, and also abroad.

The announcement of the morning papers, through the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury will probably appeal to the Money market on a 6 ₩ cent. Stock of 1881, had less influence upon the Government Securities than might have been expected. The price of Money, however, is somewhat firmer, though in the absence of an active demand from the Stock Exchange, the change since last week is not important.

The price of Gold at the First Board this evening, was 188@188¼ ₩ cent. as on Saturday night. At 3½ o'clock the price was 191@191¼ ₩ cent. A few speculators for the rise, in the Gold Room, whose secret proclivities are well understood on the Street, attempted, between Boards, to rush up the price to 195 ₩ cent. in the face of the most favorable Army news, both from Georgia and Virginia. The only practical assistance which they had was in the May Contracts for Exchange which expire to-morrow, through the apprehensions of parties short of Bills on London. But this was not sufficient to support the extreme bidding, nor did the bidding itself create serious alarm among the Import trade who have remittances to make. The impunity with which the price was bid up for an hour or two created more remark than distrust, so far as our Greenback Currency is concerned. The general trade of the City the past week indicates no popular eagerness to part with Greenbacks. On the contrary, the consumers of household supplies and other merchandise are holding back from free purchases. They seem to feel every confidence in the Currency and in the success of the great armies of the Union against the rebellion.

As heretofore remarked, we have no particular confidence in regulating the supply and demand and price of Gold and Exchange by legislation, but we again pray Congress to pass the Gold Bill of Mr. Senator SHERMAN, confining the operations in Gold and Bills on Europe to actual *bona fide* demand and supply. Its passage will do no harm to honest speculation; certainly no mischief to legitimate trade and exchanges. It will break up the gambling operations against the credit and integrity of the Government, in what is called the Gold Room in this City, which has neither the countenance nor sympathy of our Stock Exchange Brokers, much less of the mercantile public. The secesh, not to say traitorous, proclivities of the leading manipulators of the Room, are made the subject of common remark on the Street, and never more so than to-day, when all our news from the armies of the Union should have put down instead of advanced the price of Gold.

The sales of the 10-40 Loan by the First National Bank, to-day, amounted to $830,500.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange is generally lower, to-day, than on Saturday. The apprehension among some of the operators is of a closer Money market in June, consequent upon the appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury as a large borrower. After the First Board, and at the Second Board, there was a partial recovery in prices, but later in the Afternoon, say at 4 o'clock, the following prices were made, showing a general decline from Saturday. The general market was dull, and no spirit of active speculation manifested in any department of the official list:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	114	Mich. Central	140⅜	140⅝
U. S. 6-20's c.	107⅜	106⅜	Mich. Southern	97⅞	97
N. Y. Central	123⅜	123	Mich. Unarent'd	143	143
Erie	112½	112¾	Illinois Cen.	130	130⅜
Hudson	143⅝	143⅝	Pittsburgh	114⅝	114⅝
Reading	142⅝	142⅝	Fort Wayne	113⅜	113⅜
Prairie Mail	109	109	Ohio & Miss.	84⅜	84⅜
Canton	43¾	43	Cumberland	30¾	30¾
Treas. Oct., new	98⅛	98⅜	Reading	142⅝	142⅝
Toledo	140⅜	140	Quicksilver	78¾	78
Northwest	61¾	60¾	Cumberland Coal	75	75
Ohio & M. Certs	84⅜	84	Mariposa	45¾	45¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	American Exchange	120
Merchants'	114¾	Bank of the Rep.	105
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. America	110
America	130	Hanover	100
City	150	Continental	103¾
State of New-York	110	Marine	101
Commerce	114	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

M. S. Gen. 6s	110	Al. & C. R. 2d In.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Chi. R. I. W. 6ds	100
N. Y. Cen. Sink. Fund	108	Chic. & N. W. 6ds	100
N. Y. C. subscription	104	Tol. & Wab. 6ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s '72	107	Mil. & Pr. du Chien 1st	110
Erie 2ds '59	113½	Mil. & Pr. du Chien 2d	70
Erie 2ds '76	93	Chi. & Mil. guaranteed	100
Erie 2ds '81	77	Gal. & Chi. 6s	104
Erie 7s, 1859	111	Chi. & R. I. 6ds	100
Fort W. & R. 1st 7s	111	N. Y. C. 1st	103
Hud. R. 1st 6s	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Hud. R. 2d 6s	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	93
Hud. R. 3d 7s	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	113
Mich. C. guar. bds.	100⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 4th	113
Mich. C. Quincy	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	81
Chi. R. I. & P.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
Chi. R. I. & P. Ind. R.	100	Clev. & P. 1st Guar.	99
Ill. Central	100	Ohio & M. 1st	99

The following Schedule of the National Bank Capital thus far organized exhibits its distribution by States:

N. York City	$9,000,000	Illinois	$2,135,000
N. York State	5,000,000	Indiana	2,000,000
		Iowa	1,250,000
Total N. Y.	$16,000,000	Kentucky	110,000
Massachusetts	8,000,000	Kansas	100,000
New-Jersey	1,450,000	Louisiana	500,000
New-Hampshire	450,000	Missouri	1,310,000
Ohio	2,210,000	Minnesota	250,000
Pennsylvania	4,110,000	Nebraska	50,000
Rhode Island	300,000	Virginia	100,000
Vermont	400,000	West Virginia	150,000
Wisconsin	870,000	Michigan	1,320,000
Dis. of Columbia	1,000,000	Tennessee	200,000
Maine	1,175,000		
Maryland	1,010,000	Total	$60,367,000
Connecticut	2,000,000		

The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest via New-Orleans and overland by rail, since Saturday, amount to 2,156 bales.

The following official correspondence, in reference to the National Bank Notes as a legal-tender on all Government dues and drafts, is confirmatory of the statements on the sub ect heretofore made in this and the editorial columns of the TIMES:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 27, 1864. }

DEAR SIR: After a good deal of deliberation we have deemed it time to act upon, and settle a question which, if left unsettled for some time to come, might then be more difficult than at present—the question of meeting Government drafts and paying out moneys for Government account in National Currency.

A few days ago we paid a Government draft of $4,000 to a merchant here, in out of town National Bank Notes. He had trouble with the Bank of America in depositing the money.

To-day the Bank of America, through its clerk, presented a small Government draft, and we paid it in National Bank Notes of some out of town Bank—this was refused and the draft was taken away—since which time, up to this hour, 5:30 P. M., we have heard nothing of it. We presume it will be returned to Messrs. Riggs & Co., who had forwarded it to the Bank of America.

Should you deem any explanation necessary to the Secretary or the Treasurer, please submit the foregoing.

We should like to have a Department opinion as to our course, simply remarking that the time will come when a National Depository must meet Government drafts in moneys collected from the public for taxes, &c.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Comptroller, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th inst. is received. I am acting here in an executive, and not in a judicial capacity; but I have no hesitation in giving my opinion upon the point presented by you, which opinion is, that Government depositaries, whether they are Assistant Treasurers or National Banks, have the right to pay Government Drafts, by whomsoever held, in the kind of currency which is receivable for Government dues, and by which Government obligations can be discharged.

The Government is bound to receive in payment of all its dues, except duties on imports, the notes of the National Banks. A draft of the Government upon a National Bank is clearly payable to the Government in the national currency, and I have yet to learn that the negotiation of a draft changes its character or the obligations of the payee. Very truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

JAMES CURPHEY, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, New-York.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $5,060,547 95, including for Customs $145,000; Payments, $5,101,339 49; Balance, $21,291,677 26 ₩ Ten-forties, $7,500.

The Illinois Central Road earned in the third week of May $134,932
Same week 1863 63,356
Increase $71,570

The earnings of the Prairie du Chien Railroad for the third week of May were:

1864 ..... $42,000 | 1863 ..... $24,628
Increase (69 ₩ cent.) $10,451
The increase since Jan 1 is $223,572, or 65 ₩ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1864.

This bank has received, and has now on hand for immediate delivery, a supply of U. S. 10-40 bonds of all sizes, with coupons from March 1. Bankable money or certified checks received in payment.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 30, 1864—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19,156 bbls. Flour, 1,040 bbls. and 63 bags Corn Meal, 35,656 bushels Wheat, 23,100 bushels Corn, 7,300 bushels Rye, 125,521 bushels Oats, 5,071 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,051 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls. at $8 75 for Pots and $12

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH 2 ACRES OF LAND, fine stable, carriage house, &c., in perfect order; situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Tarrytown depot; commands a beautiful view of the river and mountains; the house contains 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences; gas throughout; hot and cold water; fine cistern water; fruit of all kinds in abundance; will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE H. PURDY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 4 miles from Peekskill, 40 miles from New-York, 1 mile from depot, 2 from steamboat landing; 100 acres, 60 improved, balance in timber; 2 houses, 2 barns, 2 orchards, well watered; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. PEARL, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN WESTCHESTER CO., 4 miles from Peekskill, 40 miles from New-York, 1 mile from depot, 2 from steamboat landing; 100 acres, 60 improved, balance in timber; 2 houses, 2 barns, 2 orchards, well watered; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. PEARL, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR THE CITY, with 2 acres of land, in the village of Morrisania, 3 miles from the City Hall; the house contains 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences; gas throughout; hot and cold water; fine cistern water; fruit of all kinds in abundance; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. PEARL, Peekskill, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND GROUNDS at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, 1 hour from New-York; the house contains 12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

Announcement this Morning.

WALLACK'S—Gaité Blanc.

WINTER GARDEN—Tarrou Marriage—Fra Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATER—The 9th and Petticoats—Easy Shaving.

BROADWAY THEATER—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Tycoon; Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Mother Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Jamie Faire; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tycoman Whistler, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Exhibition.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.... $2 00 | Five copies 1 year.... 9 00
Three copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.... 17 50
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....$35 00

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.... $1 00 | Five copies 1 year.... $4 00
Three copies 1 year.... 2 50 | Ten copies 1 year.... 7 50
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....$15 00

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

One copy of Semi-Weekly, $2 50; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Subscriptions may at any time be added to Clubs both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Terms invariably in advance.
We have no authorized Traveling Agents.
Any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any person sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Grant is up to two o'clock P. M. of Sunday, at which time headquarters were at Hanovertown, and the army was all well across the Pamunky, and then occupied a front about three miles south of that river. On Saturday two divisions of our cavalry had a fight with the rebels, and drove them back upon what Gen. Grant says appears to be their new line, but he expected to find out all about it that day. Important movements of the several corps were in progress when Gen. Grant's dispatch left, but no engagement had been fought.

From Gen. Sherman there is news of a partial engagement, on Saturday, between the rebels and Gen. McPherson's corps, which resulted in the enemy's defeat, with a loss in killed, wounded and captured of not less than two thousand five hundred men. Our own loss is put at three hundred.

From Gen. Butler's army there is nothing new. An important movement was to have been made yesterday, but at the present writing we have no details of it.

Telegraphs from the Mississippi River is that the rebels are again getting quite bold, and are firing upon many steamers passing up and down the river. Admiral Porter will soon attend to them. Gen. A. J. Smith's command had returned to Vicksburgh.

It appears that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was shot by a private of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, named Dunn. The bullet entered the right side of the rebel officer and came out at the left. As the General fell, Dunn exclaimed, "Colonel, there is a spread eagle for you." It was not suspected who the General was.

Maj.-Gen. Buell has been mustered out of the volunteer service, having refused to take a command under Gen. Canby.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to expedite the title to land claims in California was brought up, and, after a long discussion, was laid over. Mr. Conness offered an amendment to the Tax Bill, in lieu of the tax of five per cent. on gold and silver produced from quartz mines and the beds of rivers, which was adopted. An amendment to the clause in the Tax Bill relative to bonding, was offered by Mr. Sherman. Several other amendments were also offered but not acted upon.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to inquire into the financial and general affairs of the Washington National Monument Society. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted by Mr. Rollins, favoring an earnest and successful prosecution of the war. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the repairs and preservation of the works for the benefit of commerce on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the seaboard, was passed. Mr. Dunnison moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas. The House refused to suspend the rules. A bill was passed extending the time fixed for commencing the construction of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad to Michigan. In the Kentucky contested election case, the House decided Mr. Trumbo entitled to retain his seat, by a vote of 96 against 36. It was resolved that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire by what authority the rebels are interchanged with Union soldiers in the various Hospitals and also the treatment they both receive. Mr. Lazear offered a peace resolution, requiring the President to adopt measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, and the calling a convention for the restoration of the Union. It was objected to.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The conference on the Dano-German war held a meeting on the 17th, at which all the members were present, but little was done, however, and the conferences were to meet again on the 20th. The belief in an approaching fatal termination of the Pope's malady had greatly increased. The London Times of the 14th is quite gloomy over the large emigration from Ireland, by which the Queen loses many subjects. A letter has been written on the same subject by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland. A memorial had been received by the House of Commons from the shipowners of Liverpool, expressing their regret at the action the Government had taken with regard to the construction of ships for the use of belligerents, and praying them to prevent it for the future.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A preamble and resolutions by Mr. Ottiwell, paying a high tribute of respect to the character and memory of Gen. Wadsworth, were unanimously adopted. The Committee on Public Health presented a lengthy report in regard to fat-boiling. They conclude, from the testimony which they took upon the subject, that the business is an obnoxious nuisance, which ought to be driven beyond the City. To do this, however, they think it necessary to invoke the power of the Board of Health. The report was directed to be published entire in the official papers. The Mayor sent in a message proposing the purchase of the "Field Notes" of a surveyor made under the auspices of the Commissioners for laying out the City, and while he was engaged in preparing a map of it, in 1810, with a view of embodying them in a new and enlarged map. The Mayor vetoed a grant to keep a stand on the sidewalk in Wall-street, because it would interfere with public travel. He expresses willingness, however, to approve similar grants to poor and worthy persons, at points where public convenience may not be infringed. An application from the Police Commissioners for funds (provided in the City Tax Law, but not yet appropriated) for rebuilding Station-houses for the Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Precincts, was referred to the Finance Committee. The board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

The Board of Councilmen, on motion of Mr. Bates, directed their Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance to regulate the use of the fire telegraph. The board also directed the immediate removal of the temporary buildings on Fourteenth-street, put up for the use of the Sanitary Fair. A resolution was adopted and subsequently concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary legal measures for opening several new streets above Sixty-second-street, west of Broadway and through to the Hudson River. A resolution to compel the immediate removal of the sheds illegally erected by the Erie Railroad Company on the bulkhead and piers between Chambers and Duane-street, and directing the Corporation Counsel to sue for the recovery of the penalties to which the company are liable for violating the corporation ordinances, was referred. The board adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday, Comptroller Brennan made the awards of the stock to the amount of $2,000,000 of the "Soldier's Substitute Bounty Redemption Fund," for which bids were opened last Saturday. First, excluding Mr. E. A. Allen's bid at 1½ per cent premium, for the reason that he wanted the whole loan, or none of it, at that rate, all the bids at and above 1½ per cent premium were accepted. These footed up $1,615,200. Then to make up the $2,000,000 Mr. Allen was awarded $384,800, upon the presumption that so good a sum, at so small a rate, must be acceptable, but if it should not be, it will be advertised anew, and, doubtless, will bring a far higher rate of premium, as the stock extends nine years at six per cent. interest. The premiums upon the accepted bids (including, of course, the proportion accepted of Mr. Allen's bid,) amount to $34,247 70.

The New-York Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta on Thursday, June 2. The course will be from Elysian Fields, Hoboken, round the buoys at Robin's Reef, Owl's Head, Long Island, through the Narrows, and round the buoy at Southwest Spit. The return will be over the same course. Half-past 10 o'clock in the morning is designated as the time of starting. Prizes worth together $150 will be given to the winners among five different classes of yachts—the whole value of the prizes thus being $750. As usual, a steamer will take the members of the club and their female friends, and other boats will doubtless run on the course.

The Seventy-first Regiment left their armory yesterday morning, for East New-York, for battalion drill. The members were dressed in fatigue uniform and carried one day's rations.

The Cleveland Convention, or rather several conventions, met at Cleveland yesterday, though no organization was effected. The assemblage does not seem to be large, as yet, but does seem to go in for Fremont as a Presidential candidate. Grant is also urged by some. There are no names of any particular prominence connected with the affair.

Advices from Havana state that the City of San Cristabel has been taken from the "rebels," and two barks with materials of war, for the insurrectionists, have been captured by Spanish vessels. There is also news from St. Domingo of the capture of Monte Christi. The rebel privateer *Florida*, was at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 24th ultimo.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of May 22, announces Gen. Banks' return to that City. Gen. McClernand, the same paper states, is convalescing.

The Stock market was lower yesterday on the rumor of the near approach of a Government negotiation in the Money market. There were no sales of Gold at either Board of the Stock Exchange. The gamblers in the Gold-room, in the face of favorable Army news, advanced the price ⅜ ₱ cent. Money steady, at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Cattle Market at the Washington yards, Forty-fourth-street, is very lightly supplied with fresh bullocks. The number recorded is less than 2,900, of which over 200 were disposed of last week, this makes the supply more than 300 less than last Monday, when the receipts were quite limited. In consequence of this great falling off sellers put the prices up to an enormous figure at the opening of the sales. We judge prices have raised fully 2c. ₱ lb. higher than last week, on Monday. The market continued firm through the day; the best bullocks selling as high as 20c., and in some cases butchers think they have paid higher. Prices ranged from 16c.@20c. net weight. The supply of sheep is up to the demand, which is limited at the high prices asked. Shorn sheep rate at 8c.@9½c.@10c., live weight.

Breadstuffs were quoted much higher yesterday, with a fair business in Flour, Wheat and Oats, though export purchases were checked by the unfavorable news from Liverpool by the *City of Baltimore*. Provisions were quite active, and in most instances dearer, as were also Tallow, Whisky and Cotton, the latter closing very irregularly. Transactions in most other kinds of produce and merchandise were restricted, owing mainly to the advanced prices claimed by holders. Freights were dull and heavy.

Privateering—Alarm of the British Shipping Interest.

Those who desire to form a familiar and satisfactory acquaintance with the British shipowner must study him in various humors and under different aspects.

Among the significant reports of the drift of home politics in England, and the hastening crisis in European affairs which we publish this morning, we find that an important section of the British shipping interest puts itself once more before the world in an attitude of protest, directed against the ravages and the progress of privateering on the high seas. It needed two full years of successful piracy to bring any considerable body of British shipowners to a realization of the fact, not merely that there was any violation of the equity which is supposed to underlie an honest neutrality, in the facilities offered in British shipyards for the equipment and sale of piratical vessels, but it needed that length of time, apparently, to reveal the fact that there were possible dangers growing up from the precedents which were being established. The conviction that such dangers were more than merely possible began to dawn upon the British mind, almost simultaneously with the formal intimation of Mr. Adams to the British Foreign Office, that the clearance of the rebel rams at the port of Liverpool would be held by the United States to be an act of war. The same conviction, however, is apparently revived at this moment from no inspiring effort of Mr. Adams. It originates, there is little doubt, in the approaching crisis in European affairs. The conference on the affairs of Denmark, we are told, has barely advanced a single step toward effecting the object for which it was assembled, and as there is an adjournment of its deliberations for eleven days, more than half the time during which the armistice holds good will thus have expired. Meanwhile, everything betokens an early renewal of hostilities in a form which can barely fail to involve one or more of the Western Powers in the struggle.

With a clear perception of the critical nature of the situation, then, an influential body of Liverpool shipowners once more address themselves to the grave question of what measures of atonement shall be made for the past errors of British policy in the treatment of rebel privateers, and what provision shall be made in the English statute law which shall make the Foreign Enlistment Act something more than a mockery of legal restraint, and a travesty of neutral obligations. It has just become apparent to this respectable body of shipowners, that the effect of a future war with any Power enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels-of-war in neutral ports, (as the rebels have done in England,) will inevitably be to transfer to neutral flags that portion of the sea-carrying trade of the world which is now enjoyed by the British shipowner. This apprehension of the realities of the case, late as it comes into view, we are, perhaps, bound to hail with some acknowledgments. Accepting the maxim that the conscience and the interest of nations are convertible terms, we need not enter into the question of motive. Enough for us at present, at least, that these alarmed owners of ship property have again approached Parliament with a prayer for a revision of the law. "If," say they, "the existing law be found insufficient for the purpose, your petitioners would respectfully urge the expediency of sanctioning the introduction of such amendments in the Foreign Enlistment Act, as may have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships designed for the use of belligerents." The insufficiency of the law, the petitioners would thus refuse to accept as an excuse for executive indecision or official connivance. But there will be many in England, as well as here, to doubt, as Mr. Cobden doubts, whether the remedy will not have been applied too late. It is difficult altogether to overlook the fact that this privateering business had full swing during two full years before the very eyes of our present protesting friends at Liverpool. With most, if not with each individual craft in this piratical fleet, which they admit has paralyzed the commercial marine of the United States, these Liverpool shipowners had formed an early and intimate acquaintance. They had viewed them in the first stages of equipment. They had seen them start on their destructive career under the most varied auspices, sometimes with a social convoy of festive well-wishers, with fair eyes to grace and abuse the gallant spectacle, and fair lips to join in the parting God-speed; sometimes, too, under gloomier omens, when the honor of the enterprise had become a subject of inquest, and its safety a matter of concern. All this these memorialists of the Commons House had seen, and had held their peace. And if we set any store by their present protest, it is as a token that public opinion in England is less obstinately belied and less willfully perverse than it once was on the subject of the inequitable character of the neutrality practiced towards the United States in the very crisis—as we believe it to have been—of this rebellion. We are also entitled to regard this petition, in its resuscitated form, as so much additional testimony to the justice of those protestations by which Mr. Adams secured for his case a practical hearing in the British Foreign Office.

Grant's New Position.

"The army," wrote Lieut.-Gen. Grant on Sunday, "has been successfully crossed over the Pamunky, and now occupies a point about three miles south of the river."

In the meantime, what does Lee now propose to do? And what will Grant do next?

It seems pretty certain, at all events, that Lee's retreat is bound to be into Richmond, where Grant has been trying for a month to get him; and it may also be considered very sure that Grant will soon draw his lines around the rebel capital. It is quite probable that there will be a battle before that, however. Lee may make a stand on the line of the Chickahominy, where he has old fortifications ready for him. Between the Pamunky, where Grant crossed, and the Chickahominy, there are no streams, and the country thereabouts is rather level, slightly undulating, with some soft spots and marshes.

Lee is now reinforced by Breckinridge from the Shenandoah Valley, and Beauregard's force could also join him on short notice for a battle. Our outlying detachments may also be sent to reinforce Grant, and, indeed, Secretary Stanton informs us that this is already done.

Johnston's Retreat.—A rebel letter from Atlanta, dated the 17th inst., says that "Johnston is falling back gradually, drawing the enemy (Sherman) along, waiting for ——, and trying to get a good battle-ground." The *blank* for whom Johnston was waiting was, most probably, Bishop Leonidas Polk and his forces, who, for the last year, have been flitting around Alabama and Mississippi, ready for any work that might turn up—ready to defend Mobile, to threaten Vicksburgh, to enter Tennessee in the wake of Forrest—ready for everything, but never accomplishing anything. There is evidence that shortly after the date of the above letter, Blank Polk did actually succeed in joining Johnston, who, however, even after this reinforcement, still continues to "fall back gradually, drawing Sherman along," and who, up to the close of last week, was still in search of a "good battle-ground." We would like to know what old Johnston considers a good battle-ground. Was he not satisfied with his position on the heights of Ringgold? What could he find equal to Tunnel Hill, Rocky-faced Ridge, and Buzzard Roost? What could be superior to Resaca, or the mountain fastness of Altoona? What better than the line of the Coosa, or the Etowah? He has, in turn, left all these and other equally tremendous and all but impregnable natural strongholds, and our army has now chased him to within a few miles of Atlanta, which, being in a level country, will furnish a "good battle-ground" for us, but a very bad one for him. "Beware of Lee on the advance, and of Johnston on the retreat," it has been said; but certainly, so far, there has been nothing to be frightened at in this retreat of Johnston. Even the holy *blank* has not helped him.

The Sentence of Kohnstamm.

Salomon Kohnstamm was yesterday sentenced to an imprisonment of *ten years* in the State Prison for fraud upon the Government. It was the severest sentence affixed by law to the crime of which he had been convicted; and certainly it would be difficult to find a case, the circumstances of which would warrant a severer punishment, than those of this one, as depicted by Judge Nelson in passing sentence upon the culprit. A long continued course of deliberate crime, whose successful prosecution made necessary the careful planning of fraud and the continual employment of perjury, on the part of a man whose intelligence and standing in the community precluded the idea of his being a tool of others, and who was not led away by the stress of sudden temptation, but was rather the tempter of others,—the leader in an immense series of frauds upon the Government, such as everywhere have helped to make its wheels drive heavily during all the past three laborious years,—has thus found its fit end at last.

We congratulate the community upon the fact. It is a sign of better things to come! As in the sentence of Gordon we saw the assurance of the near end of that infamous slave traffic which had disgraced our City, so in this sentence we trust we see the end of these atrocious and enormous frauds which stain the otherwise bright pages of the record of the patriotism of the North.

We cannot but wonder that the matter should have come to such an end. The man must have been infatuated. He had got three or four hundred thousand dollars from the Government by these frauds, as we are informed; he knew the penalty of the offence; he must have known what the testimony would be against him; and yet he allowed himself to go to trial, and, as we understand, was confident of escaping until the jury came in with their verdict against him. What could he have been thinking of? Perhaps he thought that money and influence would secure him indemnity. If so, he has learned by this time that there are some things that money cannot buy. It is a remarkable instance of that foolhardiness which sometimes accompanies crime, and is one of the means of insuring its punishment.

We trust that the impressive words of Judge Nelson, in his sentence of the prisoner, may be everywhere read and pondered, and that the case may be the means of leading many to choose aright "between a life of transgression and crime, and that of virtue, respectability and honor."

Our Ability to Pay Taxes.

The London *Economist* and the *Saturday Review*—neither of them at all partial to this country—have taken occasion lately to call attention to an important economical fact, developed by this war—the immense wealth of the population of the Free States. The *Economist*, in a recent able article on the subject of our "ability to bear taxation," demonstrates, as if against the popular opinion of England, our capacity to bear easily $600,000,000 annual taxation. The writer states that the great peculiarity of American society has not been understood in Europe,—that is, the large number of people with an income say of $500. There are not, he admits, a body of men, representing, for instance, such an amount of property as is represented by the British Parliament, but there are a far larger number of small property-holders with taxable incomes than in England. Reckoning the average wage of the American laborers and small farmers at $1 50 a day, which he believes to be a low estimate, and the number of families in the Union at five and a half millions, he thinks the wage-income of America would be equal to the property-income of Great Britain. The income of our middle class he estimates as equal to that of the British middle class, though the former possesses less accumulated property. Suppose a tax laid corresponding to the English, of three shillings on the pound, he concludes that £120,000,000 could be raised here from direct taxes, without counting the indirect taxes on luxuries. With respect to the willingness of our people to pay, he entertains little doubt that where a debt is so universally held and where a population is so well off, the tax would be paid with but little grumbling. He does not see why an American "farmer" or artisan should not be willing to pay for the American nationality or dignity, or safety, or whatever we consider it, as much as the British banker's clerk for the British—namely, three shillings on the pound. Grumblings there would be, but there are grumblings also from English ratepayers, and yet the poorest pay with little opposition. There might be many difficulties in collecting, but experience and ingenuity would gradually perfect modes of raising the taxes which would be the most effective and the least annoying. And, as he justly argues, it is hard to fix a limit to the amount of indirect taxes on luxuries which might be raised from so rich a people. His final candid conclusion is that the European public have not at all estimated correctly the American ability to bear taxation.

We are glad that so eminent a financial authority as the *Economist* has admitted what has long been claimed by the financiers of America—the immense productiveness of labor and consequent wealth of America. A foreign traveler in our Union, not seeing so much of the signs of accumulated wealth, though finding every mark of individual well-being, is disposed to underrate the national wealth. But it must be borne in mind that the immensely larger proportion of the wealth of every country is produced each year. The profits of the annual labor in America are immense. We have always understood here that the capacity of this country to bear taxation and thus pay debts, could hardly be measured. With a wise system of taxation, falling especially upon luxuries and large objects; a steady accumulation by fixed legislation of a sinking fund each year, and the raising money for the war as little as possible by currency, and as much as possible by loans, we shall bear even two thousand millions of debt as easily as poorer countries in Europe bear their hundreds of thousands. The whole people own the debt. They are willing to pay anything for their nationality. They are rich enough to endure immense taxation. Who can doubt both their financial ability and their final financial success?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered at length, to-day, the correspondence between Mr. Seward and the French Government relative to the resolution which passed the House on Mexican affairs. The committee are instilled to the opinion that Congress has the right to indicate what policy our Government should pursue in regard to the French in Mexico.

GRANT'S NEW BASE.

Several transports laden with army supplies left here this morning for the White House on the Pamunky River.

OPERATIONS OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

A scouting party sent out from Alexandria by Provost-Marshal Wells, under command of Capt. Kane, returned on Saturday. The party proceeded as far as Dumfries, on Quantico Creek, where they captured several notorious guerrillas and blockade-runners, routed a party of guerrillas, and destroyed a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of flour, coffee, bacon, salt, and several hundred pairs of boots and shoes. The party returned without the loss of a man.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.

From the following circular, issued by Provost-Marshal-General Fry, it will be seen that any person liable to the draft may be exempted by furnishing a substitute previous, as well as subsequent, to the draft, and the recruit may be accepted at any place:

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, May 28, 1864.

Circular No. 19.—The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this board relative to furnishing substitutes previous to draft.

OPINION.

The act of Feb. 24, 1864, section four, provides that any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to the draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempted from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Two persons liable to draft in Worcester, Mass., where they reside, offer substitutes to the Provost-Marshal at Washington, with the request that they may be accepted and mustered in, and duly reported to the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Massachusetts District, so as to entitle the persons offering them to the exemption provided for by statute.

There is no objection in law to the reception of these substitutes, under such rules and regulations as may be provided for the protection of the interests of the United States, as well as that of the person enrolled in the military forces.

It is equally beneficial to the service to accept substitutes in Washington as in Massachusetts. I see no reason why the request should not be granted.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

NAVY-YARD ON THE THAMES RIVER, CONN.

The House Naval Committee has agreed to a bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an engineer to designate and survey lands upon the Thames River, Conn., for a navy-yard and naval depot for the construction and repair of ironclads, &c., the City of New-London to give the land necessary therefor.

AIR LINE RAILROAD AGAIN.

The House Select Committee on the Air Line Railroad between Washington and New-York will report their own bill, which differs materially from the Senate Bill. The Senate will not accept the House Bill, and thus the scheme may be defeated altogether.

TAX UPON BANK NOTES.

A committee on conference will probably be called upon to report a tax upon bank notes, &c.

REPAIRS OF HARBORS.

The bill for repairs of harbors on lakes passed to-day appropriates $250,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War. It also appropriates $100,000 for Atlantic harbors.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers reported to-day at the Medical Director's office: Capt. Jos. J. Gould, First Rhode Island Cavalry; Capt. William A. Furnan, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. Lewis E. Monroe, Fifty-ninth do.; Lieut. Harry L. Swoope, do. do.; Capt. E. T. Tam, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following wounded officers, belonging to New-York regiments, have reported at Surgeon Alexander's office for treatment:

Lieut. Chas. Soule, Co. B, 64th.
Lieut. Daniel Crowley, Co. B, 164th.
Lieut. Nathan Appleton, A. D. C.
Capt. Frank Chamberlain, 124th.
Lieut. Anson Heffron, Co. A, 24th Cavalry.
Lieut. J. F. Nunan, Co. B, 2d.
Lieut. T. C. Case, A. D. C. to Gen. Griffin.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following New-York soldiers died in hospital on Saturday and Sunday:

James McIntyre, Co. K, 69th New-York.
Henry C. Morris, Co. K, 99th New-York.
John C. Vermilyea, Co. K, 124th New-York.
Edward E. Fisher, Co. D, 40th New-York.
—— McPage, 39th New-York.
Wm. H. Turner, Co. C, Independent New-York Battery.
Alva White, Co. C, 9th New-York.
Henry Clay, Co. A, 24 New-York.
Lieut. Wm. H. Munn, Co. E, 10th New-York.
Robert Anthony, Co. H, 93d New-York.
Benj. C. Nodine, Co. H, 6th Heavy Artillery.
Francis Clough, Co. B, 153d New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

GENS. CANBY AND BANKS.

All the troops in the field, in the Department of the Gulf and west of the Mississippi River, not including Missouri, are to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Canby. Banks has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, with headquarters at New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF ARGUELLES AT HAVANA.

The Captain-General of Cuba announces the arrival of Arguelles at Havana, in the custody of the Spanish Agent. The Captain-General, in his letter, returns thanks to Mr. Seward for the service he has rendered to humanity, by furnishing the medium through which a great number of men will obtain their emancipation, whom the escape of Arguelles would have reduced to slavery. The Captain-General adds, that the simple presence of Arguelles, on his return to this island, has already, and in a few minutes, given liberty to eighty-six human beings.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

This afternoon about one thousand contrabands, two-thirds of them children, arrived here from the neighborhood of the recent battle-fields, bringing with them bedding and large bundles of clothing. They separated for various parts of the city in search of homes.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan, to-day, reported at the Treasury Department, amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to expedite the title to land claims in California was called up, and other discussion during the whole of the morning hour, the subject was laid over.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill then came up.

Mr. Conness moved in lieu of the tax of five per cent. on gold and silver, produced from quartz mines, beds of rivers, &c., the following, which was adopted:

On bullion in lump, ingot, bar or otherwise, a duty of one-half of one per centum, ad valorem, to be paid by the assayer of the mint, who shall stamp the product of the same as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall decide; and every, and all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation and exportation of gold or silver assayed at any mint of the United States, or by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed by general regulations, as aforesaid, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or corporation who shall sell or transfer, transport, exchange, export or deal in the same shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence, and to a fine not exceeding that sum, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months. No coin, bullion or other article in gold and silver shall be either of the preceding exempt; it shall have first been stamped as aforesaid as required by this act, and every violation of this section shall subject the offenders to the penalties contained herein. No person or corporation shall take, transport, or cause to be transported, exported or taken from the United States any gold or silver in its natural state, uncoined or unassayed, and unstamped as aforesaid, and for every violation of the provision, every offender shall be subject to the penalties contained herein.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment to the clause in the Tax Bill relative to banking, as a substitute for the Finance Committee's amendment.

It provides for a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month on the average amount of deposits; one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month upon the average amount of capital stock; and one-fifth of one per cent. per month on circulation of banking institutions, &c., other than those organized under the National Banking Law.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) did not see anything to justify the Secretary in attempting to strike down the State Banks. As far as Indiana was concerned, her people and the people of the West would prefer the notes of her State banks to the issues of Secretary Chase, and yet the circulation of those banks had been reduced from five millions eight hundred thousand to two millions four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Sherman argued in favor of legislating State bank circulation out of existence during the existence of the present state of the Government. He held that to allow the State banks to inflate their currency was a direct blow at the very vitals of the Government. He believed that the National Bank circulation was adequate for all purposes, and was founded upon public faith.

At 4½ o'clock, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate took a recess till 11 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved various amendments in order to retain the present official heads in the Revenue Bureau: Assessors, &c., without the republic of new boards, which were adopted.

Mr. Clark also offered an amendment as follows: "On cocoa manufactured in the leaf with all the stems in, and not having been stripped, pearled or sweetened, 20 cents; on stripped tobacco as cavendish that has been sweetened, including fine cut, 30 cents per pound."

The consideration of this amendment was postponed, several Senators desiring to speak upon it.

Mr. Sherman's amendment in reference to bonds was then considered. He modified the tax on circulation to one-sixth of one per centum per month, instead of one fifth.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the amendment of Mr. Sherman. He considered it improper for a revenue bill to strike at any peculiar interest of the States, and this bill did strike with his amendment. The currency of the West had heretofore been so good that there was but little difference in exchange. He was opposed to driving from the channels of trade a currency in which the people of the West had confidence, and substituting a currency in which they had less confidence. This was arbitrary legislation. The value of our bonds, though now above par, depended upon our ability to pay the interest on them. When there was a demand for gold, and hard times came, what was the value of the currency?

Mr. Powell said, what he had practiced at first in regard to this system of paper currency had been fulfilled, and none of the financial bickering of Secretary Chase would relieve us from the effects of his odious system of paper currency. It was rotten to the very core, and would result in injury to any Government that adopted it. Secretary Chase, in his financial measures, seemed determined on adopting exploded notions, and discarding all the sound and recognized principles of currency. He denounced the system as the worst species of wild-cat banking.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, May 30.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) the Select Committee on the subject of admitting members of the Cabinet to seats on the floor of the House was continued during the present Congress.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of New-York, (Union,) the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Washington National Monument Society, amounts collected and sums expended, and its affairs generally.

THE WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. Rollins, of Missouri:

Resolved, That prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not be embroidered in infringe on the Constitution, and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government; we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and the power of the Government, in prosecuting all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. That as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Mr. Rollins said his resolution embraced the main features of the one offered by Mr. Crittenden, and adopted with only two dissenting voices, at the commencement of the Thirty-seventh Congress. He believed that the principle was right at that time and was right now. It was the platform on which he stood at the beginning, and on which every patriot could safely stand, and afforded a rallying-point for all friends of the Union and of constitutional liberty. If there ever was a time for unity of action to preserve our happy form of government, it was now that we should rise above all mere party considerations. It was idle for us to underrate the warlike qualities of the Southern people. They have been exhibited on many a well-fought field. They have stood their ground, and strung from the acknowledgment of a steady devotion to the cause in which they are engaged. If we can boast of our Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Thomas and Hancock, they can boast of their Lee, Johnson, Hill and Ewell. We cannot expect peace until the rebel armies are overcome, and then we must arrange terms and conditions as other nations have done in order to secure lasting repose. We should conduct this war in the spirit enumerated in the Crittenden resolution. If the policy declared in the Crittenden proposition had been adhered to we should now be at the end of the rebellion. We should have carried the Constitution and olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other. But by deserting from that policy we had made a cause for the rebels, and united them in unbroken phalanx. No punishment was too severe for the authors and leaders of the causeless rebellion, but we should discriminate between them and those who had been misled, and abandon all confiscation and legislation of a penal character which would establish serfdom in the South, and create a necessity for standing armies to keep the peace and prevent revolt. Some had gone so far as to seek to elevate the negro to the level of the white race in the scale of being. He could regard such persons only as mad.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New-York, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully sought to amend the resolution. The necessity for that purpose having been exclaimed by the previous question, he moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was disagreed to by yeas 37; nays 114.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) hoped the House would take a direct vote on the passage of the resolution, and not strangle it by such a disposition of it.

The House then, by a vote of 91 to 37, referred the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) under a suspension of the rules, reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce, appropriating $250,000 for the repairs and preservation of the works for the benefit of commerce on the lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the seaboard.

The bill was passed.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. Dunnison, of Ohio, (Union,) moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill providing for the summary punishment of guerrillas.

Commanding-Generals or Commanders of departments, are authorized to carry into execution all sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of arson, murder, rape, and for violation of the laws and usages of war, and for violation of the laws and usages

long of war, and to punish rebel sympathizers; murder-ous disposition, &c.

The House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of 78 to 69—not two-thirds voting therein.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Bailey, Baxter of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Boyd, Brandegee, Clark, Cobb, Cole, Conkling, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kelley of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller, Morrill of New-York, Morrill of Maine, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Ramsey, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Seward, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Thayer, Thomas, Train, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Dawes, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Gooch, Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Leland, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, Odell, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Stiles, Wadsworth, C. A. White, Fernando Wood.

THE MARQUETTE AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD.

Mr. Howard, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, which was passed, extending the time fixed in the act of June, 1856, for commencing the construction of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, in Michigan, for which the public lands were at that period appropriated.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of McHenry against Yeaman.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said, while he would vote for his colleague to retain his seat, he did not wish to be understood as giving countenance to military interference with freedom of elections.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, (Union,) the sitting member, controverted the position of the contestant that he (Yeaman) owed his election to military interference, and spoke of the contestant as having, with bad taste, resurrected all the political trash in the history of Kentucky to support his (the contestant's) claim.

The House, by a vote of 98 yeas against 26 nays, adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Yeaman entitled to retain his seat.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

On motion of Mr. Cole, California, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire by what authority and under whose direction the rebels are interspersed with the national soldiers throughout the various hospitals of this city, and as to the comparative treatment of the rebel and Union soldiers in the hospitals; and also, that the same committee be instructed to inquire whether or not persons lately in the rebel army are employed in places of trust and profit by the United States Government at Gloucester Point, Md., and if so, by whose authority, how many, and in what capacity they are so employed; and also, that the same committee be instructed to inquire whether any disloyal persons are employed as clerks in any of the Departments of Government, if so, who are responsible for such employment—and that the committee have authority to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to report the facts to this House at any time.

PEACE TWADDLE.

Mr. Lazear, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a long preamble, concluding with a resolution, that the President be required to accept measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, and an armistice, in order that, in the meantime, a convention may be called of all the States, with a view to the restoration of the Union with their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the resolution, when Mr. Lazear moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by Telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, carefully made up, of which one can always be accessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a synopsis of the news of the week, both political and general, and presenting in some words or double the entire contents of the paper—will be found a most useful and convenient classified form of news at a glance, and alone proves valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $5; two copies one year, $8; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names MAY at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Armed to the Teeth.

Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate. This can only be done by keeping yourself always supplied, convenient for use, with a bottle of that renowned and imperishable delight of every lady's and gentleman's toilet, the "Fragrant Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. 25 cents per bottle.

"Best Bitters."

From Hon. J. A. McDougall, United States Senator from California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You wish to know the medicinal effects of Brandreth's Grimstone Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.

They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhœa, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no supplying reaction, and are extremely palatable.

In all respects they are the BEST BITTERS I have ever used.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children relieves the child from pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, at millions of mothers can testify. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Office No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

AM First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY SMITH & COMPANY, 426 BROADWAY. Three doors below Bond-st.

Important to Ladies.

MADAME DUNHAM'S PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTERS,

an invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the old method of supporting the hose by means of an elastic or gores, the injurious effects of which every lady is aware of. The new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted to the present style of dress. Every pair is warranted and can be returned if not found as represented. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

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MARRIED.

GREGORY—WORTHINGTON.—At Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Thursday morning, May 26, by the Rev. A. H. Symonds, ARCHIBALD McL. GREGORY, M. D., of Jersey City, to KATE D., daughter of John R. Worthington, of Cooperstown.

DIED.

BOUGHTON.—In Ridgefield, Conn., after a short illness, CHARLES E. BOUGHTON, aged 28 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 111 East 19th-st., at 1 o'clock, and at the First Free Will Baptist Church, 26th-st., near Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) May 31, at 2 P. M.

FORSYTH.—On Monday afternoon, May 30, WILLIAM DOUGLASS, youngest son of the late Wm. W. Forsyth, of Albany.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GARNER.—On Sunday, May 29, HENRY M. GARNER, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—On Saturday evening, May 28, Mrs. MARIA JARVIS, of the Highlands, Newfoundland, N. J., aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of her sons-in-law, Chas. Mackenzie Bell and Anthony Allaire, also of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Tuft, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 82 Amity-st., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, June 1.

☞ Monmouth County (N. J.) and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LEONARD.—At Goodna, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, May 30, JAMES H. LEONARD, son of William B. Leonard, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, June 1, at 2 P. M.

MECKLEM.—On Sunday, May 29, of diphtheria, ROYAL only son of George G. and Mary D. Mecklem, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Oliver S. Leland, No. 127 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, May 31, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MORE.—At the Armory-square Hospital, Washington, on Saturday, May 28, of wounds received in battle on the 18th inst., First Lieut. WILLIAM H. MORE, of Co. E, 102d Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 20 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—At the Armory Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Saturday evening, May 28, from wounds received May 12, at the battle at Spottsylvania Court-house, Corporal HENRY G. MORRIS, of Co. E, 20th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Hancock's corps.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, May 8, while gallantly leading his men into action at the battle in the Wilderness, near Todd's Tavern, Va., Capt. THOMAS G. MORRISON, of Co. G, 41st Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 24 years.

He was wounded in the knee, and expired in few hours from exhaustion. In his death the country sustains the loss of one of the most brave and patriotic young men that ever adorned its army.

As soon as practicable his remains will be obtained and interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., at which time notice of funeral will appear.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 30, of diphtheria, after a brief illness, RUDEY REED, beloved wife of John W. Moore, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her son, Dr. J. Fred. Moore, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 Dean-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

NEWHOUSE.—On Sunday morning, May 29, RACHAEL H. NEWHOUSE, wife of John Newhouse, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Samuel M., Daniel H. and B. G. Magie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 1, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Y. Mayo, No. 69 Varick-st., at 3½ o'clock.

STURGIS.—Killed in battle, on Tuesday, May 10, at Spottsylvania, Va., Lieut. EDWARD STURGIS, 20th Regiment Mass. Vols., Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, aged 18 years and 8 months, son of Russell Sturgis, Esq., of this City.

TOMPSON.—On Sunday morning, May 29, JAMES TOMPSON, of New-York, and late of San Francisco.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Thomas Tompson, No. 94 36-av., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—May 26, 1864.

30, 31, 12, 59, 43, 20, 5, 16, 38, 70, 62, 19, 60, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 254.—May 30, 1864.

21, 57, 54, 42, 44, 20, 55, 14, 32, 4, 51, 75, 1.

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The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the county from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS.....$300
FOR MARINES.....300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS.....300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS.....200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR.....100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
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ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

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DIABETES,

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,

STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these dise

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with interest, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at Market rates, all Kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 20 DAY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, either at par or premium.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We issue on Sales, for Immediate Delivery, an Instalment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street.

Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. gas, par or premium.

Certificates of Indebtedness, and for the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Refer to all points in the United States and Canada, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

New-York.	Boston.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, Pres. Suffolk Bank.
Hon. Jas. Gallatin, President of the Seventh Ward Bank.	Hon. Wm. Appleton, of the Revere Bank.
Thomas Suffern, Esq., Banker.	Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
Geo. Coppell & Co., Bankers.	
H. B. Claflin & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
F. D. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000, PAID IN.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE SUB-TREASURY.

Designated as a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

DIRECTORS:
MORRIS KETCHUM,
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH TOTTEN,
JOHN E. FURMAN,
CHARLES J. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
BENJ. H. BUTTON,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
WM. H. WEBB.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 Loans, convert the Loan into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties intending to invest, or transact business with the Government by applying to this Bank,

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Trustees of the first mortgage of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company are now ready to issue the Bonds to those who have made payments on account of their subscriptions to the subscriber. The coupons due May 1 will be paid on the issue of the bonds.

CHARLES MORAN, No. 19 Wall-st.
New-York, May 20, 1864.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
HENRY A. BUSEHUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS,
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
AT
O. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 56 William-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other Kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, May 21, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Bank of the Republic at New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Bank of the Republic at New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MOHAWK AND MALONE (ODGENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, passed March 27, 1863, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Northern to secure the payment of the second mortgage bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of the said second mortgage bondholders as above named will be held at the village of Malone, New-York, on the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of organizing a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 25, 1864.

WM. C. BROWN, } Trustees.
A. DREXLER, }

OFFICE OF QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of June, inclusive.

S. H. TYLER,
Secretary.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 3 o'clock.

W. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, April 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of and stockholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th day of May to the 7th day of June, inclusive.

By order,
WM. H. STRONG, President.
SAMUEL O. HOWE, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
Saratoga Springs, May 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company and inspectors for the election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on the 14th day of June next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, June 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., or at the Bank of the Republic, No. 9, Nassau-st.

H. SEMMES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 24, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the said holders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of May to the 7th day of June, inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 1, first floor, over Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market rates, and are now [illegible] Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided for, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD,
No. 51 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 57 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 120 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions to the same is made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 15 William-st., New-York, on or before the 25th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHANNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various denominations BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE
EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Will open for business on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at their new Banking House, No. 620 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker-st.

Bills of all National Banks received on deposit at par. Uncurrent money at the usual rates.

Subscriptions received for the United States 10-40 Loan.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. BUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st.,
Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

10-40 LOAN.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK having been designated a Government depository, will now receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, offering the best terms and facilities.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FORBS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
SAMUEL ELOOT,
C. COTHEAL,
ISAAC E. COTHEAL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,
HENRY A. HOWE,
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,
JAMES COLLES, Jr.,
ALEX'DER I. COTHEAL,
CHARLES H. BIRNEY,
ISAAC V. BLOOMINGDALE,
HENDERSON MOORE,
R. W. MONTGOMERY,
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 11th inst., SAMUEL ELOOT, Esq., was elected President, and CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Esq., Vice-President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 24 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

May 26, 1864.

OFFICE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for second mortgage bonds and coupons of the Peoria and Quincy Railroad Company are hereby notified that the first mortgage stock of this company is now ready for delivery at the office of Messrs. WESTON, DE BILLIN & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, upon the surrender of said certificates, and upon compliance with the conditions contained in article seventh in the plan of reorganization. Dated May 14, 1864.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Co.,
St. Louis, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 409 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.

By order of the Board,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 80 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 7th of June.

NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, sailing vessels, &c., are requested to send their offers of the same, of all sorts, to this office, as they may wish to charter to the Government or have belonging for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c. Their tonnage, sounding, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held at their Office, No. 92 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 20, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 6, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. By order,

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, May 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable June 1 proximo, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst., to June 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with description of premises, to be made to

WARREN S. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 279 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, May 20, 1864.

Under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, I will receive five per cent. legal-tender notes, with coupons undetached, for subscriptions to ten-forty bonds, to full amount of June and June coupons.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INS. CO.
New-York, May 18, 1864.

The books for the subscription to the increased capital of this company will be opened from May 16 to June 1, inclusive.

Each shareholder will be entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for every five shares of the old stock held by him, (fractions not counted,) and all shares subscribed for must be paid for at the time of such subscription, or before the date of the closing of the books.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of five directors, and for the transacting of such other business as may lawfully come before it, will be held on MONDAY, June 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York. (No. 24 William-st.) The polls will close at 2 P. M. Transfer books closed June 1. By order of the Directors,

W. F. KINTZING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 20th inst., at Chicago, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, the following shareholders were elected:

JAMES ROSS,
G. A. ROBBINS,
H. PHILLIS JAMES,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
A. C. BADGER.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. RVERITT, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on BROOKLYN PROPERTY. Apply to HAGUES & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (EXclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to stockholders on and after the 6th day of June.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds on and after the 15th. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as may be desired.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY,
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $300 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS.
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed said recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100
PRESENT BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grades.	
First or Orderly Sergeants	$22 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	15 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	13 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Steamer and other Engineers, who will be required for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

Other grades are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$20 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	15 per month.
Firemen	15 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	13 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be produced.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the U. S. paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All recruiting rooms are to be examined by applying at the Naval Rendezvous in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruiting rooms opened, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 7 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 240 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACTG-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.,
No. 13 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.,
County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM F. SWEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional.....100 00
Total.....$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 14, 1864.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments from the State of New-York who have left the service by resignation, expiration of term of service, or for other causes, are requested to send at once to these headquarters, their present Postoffice address, designating their rank and the Regiment in which they served.

A large number of letters and packages for officers formerly belonging to Regiments from this State, are at this Office, which cannot be forwarded without this information.

The retention of Officers connected with the regiments mustered for two years, is especially called to this circular.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 14, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, many of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, must have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this officer, will thereby call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, Pay. U. S. A., Bleecker-st., New-York City, have their papers executed and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE
In consequence of the weather.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Pine-st.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
THE HERDERDALE TRACT,
CONTAINING ABOUT
440 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
In parcels of from 10 to 50 acres each, or some of which are favorable for country seat purposes.

This tract was selected by the owner some years ago with reference to its desirability for villa sites as well as for its productiveness as a farm, and on which he has made improvements as and around the place for such purposes as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table-land from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades, distant about one and a quarter miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract is valued at the minimum price of $250 per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value, compared with the whole and sold on side shown soon passes thirty per cent of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage for five years at six per cent. In case the purchaser of any parcel wishes to build or improve the first year, the subscriber will allow six per cent. on two hundred dollars per acre for agricultural purposes, for all parcels sold above the average price. Conveyance will be at the Scarsdale station on the day of sale, to meet the 8½ and 10½ A. M. trains from Harlem (arriving at 9¼ and 11:46 A. M.,) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M., before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:30 or 6:04 P. M. train.

L. G. MORRIS.

For maps and explanations apply to the auctioneer, No. 52 Pine-st., or to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale, will find a conveyance at the Scarsdale station, on the arrival of the 8½ and 10½ A. M. trains from 26th-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 52 WATER-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
CONSISTING OF
EIGHTY BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples of cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

This company will hold their Sixteenth Regular Monthly Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known, at time and place of sale.

Interruptions in transportation compels the company reluctantly to limit the quantity to be offered at this sale to 30,000 tons.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL,
WEST TROY, N. Y., May 20, 1864.

By direction of Chief of Ordnance, the following-named articles will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the first day of June, 1864:

1 Lathe,
1 Nail Press,
1 pair Cylinder Bellers, in good order,
A lot of empty barrels, oil, flour and cement,
About 2,000 lbs. of scrap paper,
About 150 cords of wood, scrap,
About 50,000 lbs. of cast iron, scrap,
About 40,000 lbs. of shells, condemned,
About 200,000 packing-boxes, tin and wood, for pressed tin cans, different sizes.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove the articles purchased without delay. Payments in U. S. Notes.

P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, Com. Arsenal.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECOND SPECIAL AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

A LARGE LOT OF RAGS, OLD IRON, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 6, 1864, at No. 11 King-street, Alexandria, Va.

This sale embraces over 50,000 POUNDS OF RAGS, and ten tons mixed (mostly wrought) iron. Also, a large lot of miscellaneous goods, such as canned fruits, meats and oysters, pickles, candies, jellies, essences, sardines, cakes, concentrated milk, cheese, &c., &c. Terms Cash in Government funds.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND BUSTS, MARBLE TABLES, LADIES' CASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, ALABASTER GROUPS AND FIGURES, &c., recently received from Italy, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 31, and WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock each day, at the auction rooms, 37 Nassau-st., the above collection, in which will be found twenty-four statues and busts of statuary Carrara marble, executed in Florence and other parts of Italy, round and square columns and pedestals for the same; about fifty pieces of alabaster STUPPS and figures, many of these entire figures; historical pictures, the most studies of Italy; carved marble and alabaster vases, suitable for either parlor, library, or dining-room, of the Roman, Egyptian, Florentine, Gothic and other antique styles, varying in size from one to seven feet in height; frames, card receivers, groups of animals, and many other objects of vertu not specified in detail. The whole forming one of the largest and finest collections of statuary offered at public auction in this City for many years. The above will be on exhibition MONDAY, 30th inst., and particularly worthy of attention. Goods purchased for shipment can be packed in our store, by the importers, in the original Italian cases, at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION of PICTURES belonging to the late William Wood will be sold at MINER & LEEDS' auction rooms, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, May 31, and WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the valuable private collection of pictures belonging to the late William Wood, of Baltimore, selected by himself in Europe, and lot No. 31 Stone-st., this 19 and 21 Stone and 24 & running through to South William-st. Also, the premises No. 36 Thompson-st., near Broome, on the east side, size 50x75. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of a writ of sale, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to me directed, I will on Saturday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described lots:

1st-av.—One lot on west side, 50 feet 8 inches north of 99th-st., 25 feet 3 inches in width by 100 feet in depth. This lot is one of the most desirable on the west side of the Central Park.

100th-st.—One lot, south side, 225 feet west of 8th-av., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

9th-av.—One lot on the southeast corner of the 9th-av. and 100th-st., 25 feet 11 inches in width by 100 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 37

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

PROPOSALS.

SHIPPING.

EXCURSIONS.

FAIRS.

THE TURF.

LOST AND FOUND.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Sweden firmly holds to the conviction that the suspension of arms ought to be prolonged, if necessary, even beyond the stipulated period, and that the neutrals will have full scope to ascertain their own interest in continued tranquillity, and to fasten the consequences upon those whose obstinacy may break it.

The Morning Post says the time must soon come when Prussia and Austria must throw off the mask, and it will then be seen whether the objects which the German Powers have in view are of such a nature as the neutral States can, with safety, permit to be realized.

It is stated that on the 13th the Prussian Government at Wyburg threatened to imprison the Town Deputy Committee on Bread and Water, unless supplies were provided forthwith without immediate payment.

A communication from Admiral Tegetmeier—the Commander of the Allied Squadron—denies the statement published in several German papers that the British frigate Aurora manœuvred to separate the Austrian frigate Schwarzenberg from the allied squadron. The Aurora remained at anchor off Heligoland until the close of the engagement.

Danish journals assert that, notwithstanding the armistice, the Prussians continued pillaging in Fuhnen on the 15th and 16th of May. A Copenhagen dispatch announces that the Danish North Sea Squadron arrived at that city on the 16th in an unengaged state. The squads were greatly cheered by the people, and the King went to board them.

A line-of-battle ship, a frigate and a ram, with five gunboats, (supposed to be an Austrian squadron,) passed Deal on the 13th for the North.

Another steamer had been sent to reinforce the forces of the vessels lately engaged with the Danes at Heligoland.

The British Custom-House authorities had issued instructions to Collectors at the various ports not to admit any prizes captured either by Danish or German vessels; and not to allow a vessel of one of the belligerents to be followed to sea until the expiration of at least twenty-four hours.

The Daily News hints that special confidential correspondence between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin reveals such duplicity on the part of Russia that her action in the Conference becomes quite intelligible.

The Daily News gives reasons for supposing that a private understanding really been established between the three Powers.

The Herd denies the statement that the Emperors of Austria and Prussia are about to meet.

The Prince of Augustenburg had entered Altona in the midst of much enthusiasm, and a manifesto in his favor, had been issued bearing the signatures of 1,300 members of the different representative bodies of Germany.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post quotes from the remarks of Mr. Rouher, made in the course of the debate in the Corps Legislatif May 13, a report of which was published in the Times of Saturday, and says:

"To this present day the policy of France toward America remains the same, although its sympathy may be for the cause of the South. In all that may take place on this question, France will follow England. If a recognition of the South were to occur in England, France would immediately echo such a resolution.

The Bey of Tunis is said to have refused to allow the French Admiral to land troops at Tunis. French advices report complete anarchy in Abyssinia.

Rumors of probable ministerial changes had been rife, but *La France* believes itself able to assert that no change will take place, at least during the present session of the Corps Legislatif.

The great Paris poisoning case in which Dr. LA PONTMAIN was charged with poisoning a Madame Pares in order to get the payment of several heavy policies of insurance on her life, terminated on the 9th of May in a verdict of guilty. LA PONTMAIN was condemned to death.

The Paris Bourse on the 17th was without fluctuation. Rentes closed at 69.00.

ITALY.

The workingmen of Turin had held a meeting and voted thanks to the workingmen of England for their reception of GARIBALDI.

The relief in an approaching fatal termination of the Pope's malady had greatly increased.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris Monitor asserts that 50,000 Austrian troops were concentrated on the frontiers of Transylvania and Bukovina.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail to April 29 had arrived at Suez. Cotton had fallen 20 rupees. Cotton goods were in quiet but heavy. Shipments of cotton for the fortnight 40,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool 55s. Exchange 9d. 1¼d.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, April 8.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Freights falling. Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

The British Envoy at Bootan had been publicly insulted by the chiefs of that State, and was subsequently imprisoned and compelled to sign a treaty ceding British Assam to Bootan.

The Steamer Candia, with mails for Calcutta, had been seriously damaged by a cyclone, on the 20th of April, and had put back to Aden and transferred her mails to a French steamer.

THE BRAZILS.

The French mails had arrived at Lisbon with dates from Rio to April 23. Coffee was quoted at 2,500@7,000 for good first. Stock 30,000 bags. Exchange on London 27¾@¾.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, April 14.

Exchange 50½. Rides 40c.@41c. for Dry American. Wool firm. Tallow 14½@. Flour in demand at 6¾ @6¾. Freights dull and unchanged.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 19.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed to the command of the Second Army Corps.

Field Marshal Von WRANGEL has been raised to the rank of a Count.

It is learned upon good authority that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Duchies.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, May 18.

Count MOLTKE-HUITFELDT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated that on the 18th of April he sent secret instructions to Gen. WACHMEISTER, in London, and that these dispatches were opened in Germany.

LONDON, Thursday, May 19.

The *Herald* says: "The unsatisfactory progress of the Conference, and the doubt entertained of an equitable adjustment of the Dano-German question, caused sales by some parties, which had the effect of creating heaviness throughout the several departments of the stock exchange."

M. MORRIS CURTIS, the head of the firm of Reuben Curtis, Sons & Co. of Bucklersbury, bankers and money dealers, died yesterday.

Maj.-Gen. Sir ALEX. MCTULLOCH is dead.

Lord SHAFTESBURY says, in the Times, that not one of the charges made by the gentlemen on "Primrose Hill" has, so far as his intercourse with GARIBALDI is concerned, a shadow of foundation.

Lord PALMERSTON has greatly recovered from his recent attack of the gout, and returns to town to-day.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount rates of the Bank of England was unchanged, and the bullion in an early submission in the same gratifying position.

Full funds on the 17th continued firm and closed at 93¾@¾—and there was no change from those figures to the afternoon of the 18th.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 83@85 discount; Erie Railroad, same.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, via QUEENSTOWN.

The Times City Article of to-day says it is understood that Wednesday next will be a holiday at the Stock Exchange. There were hardly any applications for the discount at the bank yesterday, and little doubt has been entertained that a reduction of the rate of discount will take place to-morrow. In the Stock Exchange, short loans on Government securities have been effected at 2 per cent. All the Stock Markets were very quiet yesterday, and the general absence of business continued in most instances to-day. Consols for money and account left off at 93¾@¾. American Securities—Illinois Centrals, 83@85 discount; Atlantic and Great Western, 39@40; Erie Railroad, 55@56; Illinois Central shares, 83@85